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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 180. BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

No Criticism Of Congress Socialist Party

Working Committee Clarifies Bombay Resolution

"Loose Talk" Applies To Individuals Only

Congressmen Must Encourage Only Small Industries

The Congress Working Committee, in one of its resolutions, passed at Benares, in regard to the Socialist Group, "desires to state that the Resolution (passed at Bombay), was not intended to criticise the Party or its programme, but was intended to apply to individuals engaged in loose talk referred to in the resolution."

ACCOMMODATING A LITTLE!

The above amplification of its original Bombay Resolution is probably due to Gandhiji's influence. It may be remembered that Mahatmaji had assured a deputation of Congress-Socialists last week who complained against the Working Committee attitude towards their activities, that he would put their suggestions before the Committee meeting.

NO COMPETITION WITH KHADI.

In another resolution the Working Committee reaffirmed the Congress position in unequivocal terms that on "Congress platforms and Congress exhibitions, no competition is permissible between mill-made cloth and hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi.

ENCOURAGE SMALL INDUSTRIES.

In regard to articles other than cloth, the Committee also directs that the activities of Congress organizations relating to Swadeshi be restricted to useful articles, manufactured in India through cottage and other small industries.

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS

CONGRESS CAMP (Benares), July 30.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Working Committee at its meeting at Benares:—

The following resolutions were passed by the Working Committee on June 18, 1934:—

"Whilst the Working Committee welcomes the formation of the groups representing different schools of thought, it is necessary in view of the loose-talk about the confiscation of private property and the necessity of class-war to remind the Congressmen that the Karachi Resolution has finally settled the A.I.C.C. decision reached at Bombay in August, 1931, which lays down certain principles, neither contemplates confiscation of private property without just cause or compensation, nor advocacy of class-war.

CONTRARY TO CONGRESS CREED.

"The Working Committee is further of opinion that confiscation of private property and class war are contrary to the Congress creed of Nonviolence. At the same time the Working Committee is of opinion that the Congress does not contemplate a wiser, a juster use of private property so as to prevent the exploitation of the landless, poor and also contemplates a healthier relationship between Capital and Labour.

NO CRITICISM OF PARTY.

"Complaints being made that the Working Committee Resolution is a reflection upon the newly-formed Congress-Socialist Party and its Programme, the Working Committee desires to state that the Resolution was not intended to criticise the Party or its Programme, but was intended to apply to individuals engaged in loose-talk referred to in the Resolution.

MR. ANEY'S RESIGNATION.

"The Working Committee having considered the resignation of Mr. M.S. Aney, recognises the high-minded motive that prompted the resignation and regretfully accepts it. The Working Committee places on record its sense of great assistance rendered by him to the Committee.

WHAT IS SWADESHI?

"Doubts having arisen as to the Congress policy in regard to Swadeshi, it has become necessary to reaffirm the Congress position in unequivocal terms. Notwithstanding what was done during the

(Continued on Page 8)

STOP PRESS

HOARE ON "FRONTIER GANDHI"

LONDON, JUly 30.

Sir S Hoare replying to Mr. Tom Smith in the House of Comons said no persons had been in jail in India for over ten years without trial but there were ten arrested over a decade ago whose movements were still restricted under State Regulations.

Replying to three questions suggesting the release of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Sir S Hoare said he would be released when the Government was satisfied that detention was no longer essential in public interest and that the release would not cause trouble in the province.—Reuter.

HOARE ON CONGRESS

Sir S. Hoare informed Mr. Grenfell that the notifications declaring the constituent parts of the Congress unlawful had been withdrawn from all provinces except in the case of certain revolutionary organisations considered dangerous to the peace of the country. He added, no restrictions on the activities of the Congress have been contemplated as long as these did not constitute an offence against law or indicated any intention to revive civil disobedience in any form.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S POST-FAST PROGRAMME

BENARES, July 30.

According to informed circles Mahatma Gandhi is not likely to do anything which will necessitate his going to jail immediately after the fast.

Parliamentary circles entertain the hope that he will remain free till the Bombay Congress Session at least, by which time the Government attitude would also be definitely known regarding Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Pandit Jawaharlal.

SUPPORT TO C. P. B.

It is understood that Gandhiji gave his personal assurance and fullest support to the Parliamentary Board in its work in the course of a conversation with a member of the Board. He has advised the member to see that the Board's work is not dragged into selfish channels—A. P.

KITCHLEW BREAKS FAST

LAHORE, July 30.

Amid shouts of "Vande Mataram", "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai" and "Dr. Kitchlew-ki-jai" Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew broke his fast to-day after full seven days and took some fruit juice.

Drs. Chunilal Bhatia and Ishardass Bhatia, who exmined him before breaking the fast, in a bulletin states that his heart and lungs were quite normal. Blood pressure was a bit lower than yesterday. His weight was just as could be expected on the eighth day of fast. He was looking weak and complaining of bad taste.—United Press.

FIRE OPENED ON VILLAGERS

Darbhanga Mob Reported To Have Obstructed Magistrate

RANCHI, July 30.

The following communique has been issued:

News having been received that villagers of certain villages near Rosera, Samastipur Sub-division, Darbhanga District had erected a bundh beside a road in order to save their villages from flooding at the expense of other villages, the Subdivisional Officer of Samastipur under orders of the District Magistrate proceeded to cut the Bundh on Saturday evening.

A threatening mob of about 3,000 opposed him and after repeated warnings he was compelled to fire two shots.

One person was killed and one was wounded.—A. P

IN EMPIRE'S INTERESTS!

Ceylon Governor Can Regulate Textile Imports

LONDON, July 30.

In the House of Commons, Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister replying to Major Procter said that the Governor of Ceylon reported that the Board of Ministers did not propose to introduce legislation for the regulation of imports of foreign cotton and artificial silk piece-goods, which policy has been generally adopted by the Colonies which were free to take such action. The Government feel it would be impossible that Ceylon should be excluded from this particular imperial policy which is regarded as essential for the economic interests of the Empire as a whole.

They, therefore, decided to make use of the powers of legislation by an Order-in-Council which always existed and were reserved in the Order-in-Council when establishing the Ceylon constitution.

Accordingly an Order-in-Council will be made investing the Governor of Ceylon with power to regulate textile imports by quota in the same way as such imports are being regulated in other parts of the Colonial Empire.—Reuter.

EDUCATE VILLAGERS

Gandhiji On Vidyapith's Role In National Movement

BENARES, July 30.

Last night Mahatmaji spoke for over an hour on National Education when Professors of the Vidyapith and many leading national Educationalists were present.

Gandhiji dealt at length on the National education as imparted now-a-days and remarked that the Vidyapith up till now confined itself to towns only. The time has come when the National education should be spread in villages and pointed out the necessity for the same.

"I am fully aware of the part that Vidyapith played in the National movement. I am ever ready to give any advice on the subject," concluded Mahatmaji.

It is understood that Mahatmaji has decided to reside permanently at Wardha as Sabarmati Ashram has been given away to Harijans.—United Press.

Calcutta University's "No" To Sir C. V. Raman

CALCUTTA, July 30

The authorities of the Calcutta University have expressed their inability to accede to the request made sometime ago by Sir C. V. Raman to depute Prof. P. N. Ghose and Mr. P. Mahanti to attend Symposium on Molecular Spectra to be held shortly under the auspices of Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore.—United Press.

Benares Arrests Simla's Attention

LISTLESS ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

Hindu M. L. A's View C. P. B Withdrawals With Satisfaction

From Our Special Correspondent.

SIMLA, July 30.

The Assembly rose much earlier than was expected. Five Government bills of minor importance were passed. The absence of Sir James Grigg in Calcutta enabled the Budget Officer Sanjiva Row to pilot the Negotiable Instruments Bill and the Indian Trusts Act Amendment Bill.

The proceedings were listless and lobbies were more largely tenanted with talks about Benares decisions of the Congress Parliamentary Board and Malaviya-Aney resignations. And in these, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh who has returned from Benares after watching the proceedings took part.

INFLUENCE ON C. P. B.

According to him there is regret in Congress circles at the resignations of these two leaders. Some Hindu members however expressed their satisfaction at the clear-cut position emerging from the Benares deliberations. They are glad that as a result of this withdrawal from the Congress Parliamentary Board and consequent starting by Pt. Malaviya and Mr. Aney of an election campaign on the Hindu Sabha tickets, the Congress Parliamentary Board will not be too rigid in demanding prison-life as the prerequisite condition from any one of the nominated Congress candidates, and that the certainty of the Hindu Sabha organising and canvassing the support of several distinguished Congressmen would even compel the Congress Parliamentary Board to trim its own sails and select candidates on merits of the individuals concerned.

"STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL"

The following is the Associated Press version of the Assembly proceedings.

Minor official measures were taken up for consideration in the Assembly. Mr. Richards in place of Mr. Miller (Burma) took the oath.

Sir Henry Craik, the New Home Member, is arriving this afternoon as the rail motor from Kalka will be delayed owing to landslips. Sir Joseph Bhore requested and the President agreed to questions which the Home Member should answer being taken up on Wednesday.

INTERPELLATIONS.

To-day a number of interpellations were put.

Answering Dr. Ziauddin regarding the despatch of military forces to Burmese frontier Mr. Lumby, Army Scretary, said that at the request of Burma Governor one section of mountain battery was sent to the frontier to support Burma Military Police. No additional forces had been sent from India to Burma.

Dr. Ziauddin asked:—"In case Burma is separated from India will the cost of the troops be debited to the accounts of Burma."

Mr. Lumby:—It is a hypothetical question.

OTTAWA PACT.

Dr. Ziauddin tried to elicit the nature of Mr. Meek's report on the working of Ottawa Trade Agreement.

Sir Joseph Bhore replied that the report would contain all the information necessary to judge results of the working of the Ottawa Agreement.

Mr. Mudaliar asked whether the report of the Assembly Committee would be supplied to the House for discussion this session.

The President asked the Government to do so.

The Commerce Member replied that the report of the Assembly Committee would be supplied this session. He hoped that the Committee would sit next week.

Dr. Ziauddin asked for the publication of the note of Sir Muhamed Suleman as a member of the Capitation Tribunal.

IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Lumby reiterated the offer made previously that party leaders or their nominees could see the report if they did so in strict confidence.

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar ask-

(Continued on page 7).

TOUGH ELECTION FIGHT AHEAD

Malaviya Group :v: Congress Candidates

FUTILE NEGOTIATIONS TO AVOID CONTINGENCY

CONGRESS CAMP, (Benares), July 30.

While Pandit Malaviya is still undecided as to whether he and his followers should oppose Congress candidates at the forthcoming Assembly elections and is exchanging views with persons of his way of thinking, indications are not wanting that there will be a tough fight all over India between candidates put up by the Congress Parliamentary Board and those put up by the Malaviya Group.

NEGOTIATIONS FUTILE.

It is understood that certain negotiations are going on at present to avoid such a contingency but so far they have not been successful.

Members of the present Legislative Assembly who had come to Benares to watch developments after exchanging views with Pandit Malaviya left for Simla.

It is understood that Pandit Malaviya's final programme will be decided only after ascertaining public reactions to his resignation from the Board.—A. P.

INSINCERE COMPROMISES

Leaders Fail Us At Nick Of Moment, Says Sjt. Sidhwa

KARACHI, July 30.

Sjt. R.K. Sidhwa in the course of a statement to the Press in connection with the Malaviya-Aney resignations, says:—

Some of our big leaders, who are required to make big sacrifices in the country's bigger interest, fail us at the nick of the moment. It so happened at the last Round Table Conference in London and again for a second time, it has occurred in Benares.

Sjt. Sidhwa adds, he never appreciated the patched up pact at Patna between Dr. Ansari and Pt. Malaviya in connection with the Congress Parliamentary Board. He however, remained 'mum' all along, thinking some good would come out. It is detrimental to the interests of National Cause to make insincere compromises which are not unadhered to. It would have been far better if Malaviyaji was left alone out of the Board just at the commencement than to have brought about a halfway patchy compromise and put the Congress at the last moment into an awkward position. These acts of Congress leaders have a very retrograde effect upon the minds of smaller leaders and workers with the result that our cause suffers. Now that Malaviyaji has resigned, it will bring additional difficulty to our electioneering campaign.—A.P. Special.

INDIAN AGENT DOWN WITH 'FLU.

DURBAN, July 30.

The Agent General of India, who had been unwell for some time, has again been confined to bed owing to a sharp attack of influenza.—Reuter.

Calcutta, July 30.—Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, Viceroy's Council, and Sir Alan Parsons, left for Simla this evening.—A. P.

J. C. GUPTA ALSO RESIGNS

CALCUTTA, July 30.

It is understood that following the resignation of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney from the Congress Parliamentary Board, Mr. J. C. Gupta a prominent member of the Sen Gupta Party has submitted his resignation from the Board on his return to Calcutta from Benares—A P.

SERVICE & LOVE, HIS MOTTO IN LIFE

No End To Gandhiji's Harijan Tour, Says Mrs. Naidu

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, July 30.

"It is not physical untouchability that we have objected to. That is nothing, but what is more deep-rooted and what eats into the very vitals of our social existence, is that untouchability in mind and spirit. Mahatmaji's Tour was not undertaken to uplift Harijans so much as to curb all pride and insolence. The Harijan is typifying the larger India of to-day."

"ALL-INDIA HARIJAN DAY."

In these words Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who is now in Bangalore, addressed a very large gathering last night on the occasion of the "All-India Harijan Day."

Mr. V.P. Madhavrao, the retired Dewan of Mysore, Baroda and Travancore, occupied the chair.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that they were all gathered to celebrate the successful conclusion of the pilgrimage of Love and Sacrifice undertaken by Mahatmaji. So far as Mahatmaji was concerned there was no ending of the tour, for his motto in life was, "Service and Love," and this he would carry on so long as life's flicker lasted in him. There was no use stopping with the formal thanks-giving Everyone should take a vow and consecrate himself for the cause of the oppressed and down-trodden Harijan.

Messrs. K.T. Bashyam, Rao Bahadur Kuppuswami Iyer, B. G. Rajagopala Mudaliar and H. K. Veerannagowda also addressed the gathering stressing the need for Harijan uplift.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

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Wanted Cultured Girl Of Any Sect for educated Muslim earning decent salary. Best references available. Apply 2741 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Compounder see Dr. J. V. Vora, 95, Bhuleshwar. (2275)

Wanted Motor Driver (with doctor), I class Licenced Electrician, and four shorthand typists. Apply personally GOLDWYN, LOW-BOW, (INDIA) CO. Employment Specialists, Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road. (2776)

Applications are invited for the following posts, so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on or before the 15th August, 1934. (1) Hon. Surgeon, F. R. C. S., (England), (2) Hon. Physician, M.D. (London) or M. R. C. P. (London), (3) Hon. Lady Doctor (Obstetrician & Gynaecologist) with higher qualifications on an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month. The applications must be accompanied by two recent copies of testimonials. The candidates should state their age, experience if any and appointments held. The post will be for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with two months notice on either side. (8730)

Wanted an experienced Offset Printer. One with a wide experience need only to apply to work on a Mann Single Colour Offset Machine. Apply to Eagle Lithographing Co., 26, Christopher Road, Entally, Calcutta. (2763).

Wanted a qualified Civil Engineer with fair experience of high class building work for private residence to fill up an appointment duration of which may be upto one year. Salary Rs. 250 p.m. Preference will be given to one holding good European qualifications. Apply to The Secretary, "The Retreat," Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (8719).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

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Shorthand of three easy lessons, taught by post in two months, accurate speed acquired. M. R. Dutt, B.A., Halderbagan, Chandernagore. (2755).

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Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Established 1898. by Gopaldas Laldas, Expert individual training in Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Book-keeping, Accountancy, etc. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2711).

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Sell all your surplus books through us. Enquire enclosing postage for reply. Advanced Agency. Attili West Godavari Dt. (2763).

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Excellent Small-loans Facilities for Household-Purposes. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Ludhiana. (2757).

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Influential and Hard-Working Agents are required in all large cities and towns of India, Burma and Ceylon to push the sale of our products on Commission Basis. Liberal Terms. Apply to Vishnu Weaving Works, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods Manufacturers, Chovva (N. Malabar). (2751).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dinga Singh Buildings, The Mall, Lahore. (2691).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 30th July, 1934.
8435

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 47374 on the life of Harishanker Nathalal Pandit alias Pandya of Nairobi (Kenya Colony) the policy monies will be paid to him unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, 30th July, 1934.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
8734

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 59 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 31st July, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1933.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. Pether as an additional Director.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1934 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 23rd July, 1934, to 6th August, 1934 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.,
(Sd.) H. H. SAWYER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th July, 1934. (3686)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RASULBHAI SULEIMANJI GANIBHAI, of Bombay, has agreed to sell to my client free from all incumbrances, the piece of land, admeasuring 628 square yards or thereabouts, being plot Number 161 of the Suburban Scheme Number VII (Khar Model Scheme), of Bombay Suburban District. So also Mr. Jeewaji Ismalji Akolawalla of Bombay has agreed to sell to my said client free from all incumbrances, the piece of land, admeasuring 733 square yards or thereabouts, being Plot Number 160 of the Suburban Scheme Number VII (Khar Model Scheme), of Bombay Suburban District.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said pieces of land or either of them by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof; Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived. Dated this 28th day of July 1934.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
8733.

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Taijin „	1st Aug.	....
Hokushin „	12th „	22nd Aug.
Tamahoko „	20th „	....
Pacific „	24th „	8th Sept.
Havana „	8th Sept.	22nd „
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MONSOON CURRENT STRENGTHENS AGAIN

Heavy Rain Expected In North Of Peninsula Within 24 Hours

POONA, July 30.

The monsoon has been strong in the Peninsula and active in Burma and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East United Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Gujerat, South Hyderabad, South east Madras and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Baluchistan and East Rajputana.

Chief Amounts of Rainfall ade:—Port Blair, three inches; Mergui, Tavoy and Myitkyina, hree; Victoria point, Kyaukpyu nd Akyab, one and half; Amherst, Diamond Island and Minbu one; Benares, three; Amraoti, two; Mainpuri, one and half; Indore and Saugor, one; Surat, three; Murree, one and half; Ratnagiri, four; Raichur, Mahableshwar, Mercara, Khandalla, Gulbarga and Marmagoa, three; Karwar, Sholapur and Mangalore, two; Bijapur, Kurnool, one and half, and Madras, one

FORECAST.

The monsoon will be strong generally in the peninsula and West United Provinces and will be active in East United Provinces and Burma, and the rainfall will increase in central parts of the country, Gujarat, East Rajputana, East and North Punjab, Kashmir and North-west Frontier Provinces.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Moderae to heavy rain is likely locally in the north of the Peninsula during the next 24 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30th July 1934

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.08 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.0 degrees 3.0 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.2 degrees 1.9 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W N W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.46 inches

Total rainfall during the month 16.69 inches

Total rainfall during the year 45.18 inches

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30TH JULY 1934

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.3deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 30

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 30-7-34 at Colaba Point 0.46"; Fort 1.55"; J. J. Hospital 0.91"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 1.15"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 45.14; Fort 56.87; J. J. Hospital 48.34; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 48.81

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 44.02; Fort 51.26; J J. Hospital 48.62;

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 19.62; Fort 33.02; J. J. Hospital 24.58; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 23.25

CONTINUED SUCCESS

in the second week of the finest musical show

GEORGE WHITE'S

"SCANDALS"
"SCANDALS"
"SCANDALS"

A Fox Royalty Masterpiece

At

ROXY

TO-NIGHT, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

July 30.

Wartenfels, Bartling, Hamburg.
C/Dundee, McDonald, Liverpool.
Gambhira, Ellis, Karachi.
H. C. Flood, Spidroc, Karachi.
Tango Maru, Takunaga, Kobe.

DEPARTURE.

July 31.

Ockenfels, Muller, Hamburg.

LOADING.

July 30.

Steamer Tango Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Wartenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Kenya for Durban.
Steamer Gamodia for Rangoon.

S S Wartenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Wartenfels, arrived in harbour on Monday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 4 saloon passengers.

S S C/Dundee:—The K N Coy.'s steamer City of Dundee, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Gambhira:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gambhira, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

H C Flood:—The steamer H C Flood, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Tango Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tango Maru, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo, 11 saloon and 20 deck passengers.

S S Ockenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Ockenfels, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 30.

3 C/Dundee. 3,309, Karachi, 5/8, K Nixon and Co.
4 Ockenfels 4679 Antwerp, 30-7 L Edwards Ltd.
12 Elysia, 4211, Liverpool, 2-8, Grahams Trading Co.
12 Wartenfels, 3,766, Karachi 4/8, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Kenya, 4646 Durban 8-8 M M & Co.
16 Tijuca 3251 Rangoon 31-7 L Edwards.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1893, Basra, 1-8 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2,026, Basra, 2/8, M M & Co.
9 Baroda 1888 Calcutta NF, M M & Co.
14 Victoria Marie 882, M'Coasts, 2/8, Merchants.
15 Indira, 278, M'Coast, 1-8, Malabar S A.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

B Dogra, 3281, Navlakhi, 31-7, T Morrison & Co.
C/R Chybassa 4022 Calcutta 4-8 M M & Co.
P Gambhira, 3,196, Rangoon, 4/8, M M & Co.
K Varsova, 1,955, NF, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Strathnaver 2/8, P & O S N Co.
Mantua 10-8 P & O S N Co.
Maloja, 16-8, P and O S N Co.
Bangalore, 17-8, P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 22-8, P and O S N Co.
Mangolia, 30-8, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 30-8, P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma 14-8, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macvicar, 2/8, J F & Co.
C/o Guildford 11-8, K N Co.
Castalia 15-8, G T Co.
Clan Mackay 19-8, J F Co.
C/o Baroda 20-8, K N Co.
C/o Barcelona 25-8, K N Co.
Clan Mackeller 27-8, J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sonnenfels 18/8, L Edwards Ltd.
Sturmfels 31/8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Salvir 6-8, T M Co.
Tavinta 10-8, T M Co.
Victoria 6-8, M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 23-8, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

C/o Auckland 6-8, F F Campbell Co.
President Vankuran 9-8 F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield, 23/8 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Kobe, 9/8 F F Campbell & Co.
Carignano 6-8, L T Co.

FROM KOBE.

Teijin Maru 30-7 O S Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 15/8 N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore 3-8, P & O S N Co.
Soudan 5/8 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 10/8 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 24/8 P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Chitral 4/8, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 18/8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Tairea, 11/8 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Chitral 4/8 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 4/8 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 18/8 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 25/8 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda NF, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, 2-8, G T Co.
City of Dundee 5/8, K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ockenfels 31/7, L Edwards Ltd.
Tijuca 31/7 L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels 4/8, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR CALCUTTA

Chybassa 4/8 M M & Co.
Baroda NF, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra 1-8 M M & Co.
Varsova, 21/8 M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Coldengate 31/7 S S N Co.
Gharinda NF, M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tango Maru NF, N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru NF, O S Kaisha.

FOR DUNDEE.

Kenya 8/8, M M and Co.

FOR BHAVNAGAR.

Dogasa N F, T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Graciossa NF F F Campbell & Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Garada, N F M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Chyebassa, 28/7/34.
Baroda 28/7/34.
Victoria Marie 28/7/34.
Garada 28/7/34.
Golden Gate 30/7/34.
Rajputana (boats) 30/7/34.
Corfu (boats) 28/7/34.

EXPORTS.

July 30.

S S Duranda for London:—270 bags Turmeric, M Bhuta and Co; 544 bags Fenagreek seeds, A Virji & Co; 603 bags linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 11 bales woollen carpets and 7 cases cotton prints, Cox and King's Ltd; 15 bales animal skins, M Esmail; 11 bales animal skins, Kootbdin and Co; 7 bales animal skins, A M Bossay; 2 bales animal skins, M Nissim.

For Hull:—1,370 bags castor seed, Cotton Agents Ltd; 800 bags castor seed, M Bhuta and Co.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—3,900 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss and Co; 62 bags groundnut oil kernels, S M Rajgor and Co; 4,350 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Liverpool:—80 bags Ajwan seed, S M Rajgor and Co.

S S C/Dundee for Manchester:—25 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas and Co; 77 drums castor oil and 36 cases Cutch, W Latham and Co; 134 bags gum Karaya, N Moolji and Co.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—8 bales cow Hides, D Abraham and Sons.

For Rotterdam:—1,400 bags Linseed oil cakes, Strauss and Co.

For Antwerp:—55 bales wool raw, D Abraham and Sons, 140 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Bhuta and Co.

S S Graciosa for New York:—5 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

For Melbourne:—123 bags myrabollums, C Jivanlal and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 30.

S S Mundra, Agents M M and Co. from London:—20 cases spirits, 62 cases sherry, 90 cases O'Stores, 145 cases provision, 192 cases gin, 75 cases whisky, 30 cases weights, 21 cases woollen hosiery, 23 drums rosin size, 702 drums Lub oil, 393 drums paint, 120 drums turpentine, 29 drums Boric Acid, 600 drums cement, 192 cases Gin, 50 cases wine, 75 cases beer, 50 cases malt, 649 cases E'ware, 35 cases tyres, 180 cases Glue, 1,526 bales newspapers, 134 cases boot polish, 51 cases sausages, 109 cases Condensed milk, 24 cases ink, 60 cases Syrups, 20 bags Boras, 40 cks chemicals, 342 b'dles tubes, 1,269 b'dles plates.

From Antwerp:—367 b'dles steel Angles, 252 b'dles steel Circles, 1,167 b'dles steel hooks, 200 b'dles steel sheets, 630 b'dles steel rods, 670 b'dles steel joists, 309 b'dles steel plates, 14 b'dles straw boards 2,371 b'dles dog spikes, 376 b'dles Bolts and Nuts, 551 b'dles steel bars, 608 b'dles wires,

From Middlesbro:—43 b'dles steel bars, 1,233 b'dles galvd sheets, 8 b'dles expanded metal, 110 b'dles plates.

S S Siantar, Agents T Morrison and Co., from Genoa:—25 cases preserves, 20 drums chemicals, 100 cases slates, 60 cases German silver, 100 drums dyes, 305 cases rayon yarn, 3,997 pces marbles, 237 bales rugs.

From Leghorn:—479 b'dles tin plates.

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STANDS FOR ACTIVE LIVER
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Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Cotton Brokers And E. I. C. A.

Sink Differences And Decide To Let Hall To Association

The adjourned Extraordinary meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association met on Monday at their registered Office at Sheik Memon Street, Mr. Seth Begraj Gupta presiding.

As an upshot to the sinking of differences between this Association and the East India Cotton Association and two other Associations which control the cotton business of Bombay, and their approval of most of the recommendations submitted by the Managing Committee the resolution that the present premises of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association (The Trading Hall) were to be sub-let to the East India Cotton Association was passed.

"If we fail to pass this resolution to-day," the President remarked in the course of his speech, "there is every possibility of Government withdrawing the recognition of the E.I.C.A. and I would not advise you to face that situation."

The President stating the difficulties hindering and thwarting a central Association which might control the whole cotton trade in Bombay, said in the course of his speech:—Our Association too had been supporting this principle since then. But this problem could not be solved till now completely. The reason being that our Association had two principles in view, firstly, that the members of the cotton trade who had been enjoying a particular status may not have either to be ousted from the Cotton trade or may not be reduced to a lower status on account of the rules and by-laws framed on aristocratic principles, secondly, that the constitution of such Association should be fully on democratic principles.

17 Years Fight.

The other section, on the other hand, desired that only the big capitalist should enjoy the important position in the cotton trade. They tried also to put such restriction on these members who were merely doing brokerage business, in such a way that a major part of them might have been expelled from the cotton trade. Our Association agreed to this extent that, some of the restriction might be placed on the newcomers to certain extent, but those members who are now in the same boat should on no account be made to vacate in the middle of the ocean because of their drawbacks.

For the last 17 years our Association has been fighting on this principles. There was a time when the Bombay cotton trade association ruled the forward market, and it consisted of about 20 European members only. Then, there came the cotton Control Board in which about ⅓ the number of the members of the Board was Indian. Then the East India Cotton Association came into existence, in which our Association had accepted on some compromising basis the principles on which the member can be admitted but there could not be any compromise on other matters. That is why the Ring till now had been in our control and the brokers obtained 1/5 part in the Board as well as in the general body.

Unitary Control

Many a time efforts were made to bring the control of our trading ring under the East India Cotton Association, but your association remained firm on this principle that so long as the E.I.C.A. did not accept our principles we should not hand over the control of the Ring to the E.I.C. Association.

"As a direct consequence of that report submitted by the Wile's Committee, appointed by the Government to tide over this difficulty, the general body now consists of all the members of the Association and six representatives in the Board. Then a new bill in 1930 was introduced in the Legislative Council which was rejected. Were it passed into an act then there would have been no question of handing over the possession of the Ring or not handing over the possession of the Ring because everything in that was in accordance with the minority report which we had fully approved.

The present Act of 1932 which is in force now differs materially in certain essential matters, and hence it is really a matter of some consideration. Besides many important recommendations the most vital one was that of vesting of unitary control of cotton trade of Bombay in the hands of the E.I.C.A.

The present act does not fulfill that object inasmuch as we find that besides the E.I.C.A. there exist two other Associations which control the cotton business in Bombay. In one of them the volume of business passed daily is greater than that of our own Association. They might console themselves by calling the business done in other Rings as 'Kacha business', he emphasised, "but there could be no denying the fact that the repurcussions on their own were not negligible.

Objectionable Provision

"The second objectionable matter in the New Act is," he continued, "the provision by which Government can appoint their own Board and can take possession of the E.I.C.A. This provision is indeed very objectionable but since it is to go off automatically after the lapse of certain period, we may not view it so seriously."

With reference to the interests of the growers, the speaker said that they were based on diminishing the marketing charges, offering facilities for financing their cotton, and checking of the bear raid. These three things are our close concern. "My view is," he observed "that we have very little hope of getting any redress in these matters from the Platform of the E.I.C.A. in the neat future. It is then absolutely out of the scope of a quarter of the representatives of the Board to help the interest of the growers. I am of opinion that the Government, if they so desire can do something in these matters.

Speculators Unchecked

At present not only in cotton but in other commodities too the speculators are depressing the market by effecting daily sales and the Government can not do anything to check them from doing so. I hear that in America the Government possess the power that, if they find that in a particular exchange a particular member has created a situation of bear raid, that member is expelled from the exchange without consulting the body which he belongs. In the matter of Certified Godowns either the Government or the Port Trust can establish such godowns. All these matters directly concern the growers. This is the outcome of such a drastic act.

This act has not proved beneficial in anyway but on the contrary has proved a sort of hindrance to the trade. But in spite of this situation our government is only very anxious to see that the possession of the Ring must immediately pass into the hands of the E. I. C. A. from that of our Association. If we fail to pass this resolution to-day there is every possibility of Government withdrawing the recognition of the E. I. C. A and I would not advise you to face that situation. But I must say that had the Board not adopted a sympathetic attitude towards us in this matter we would have to be prepared to suffer and sacrifice before giving possession of our "House."

The President concluded his speech by warmly complementing the Board for their efforts and earnestly requesting the members to pass the resolution.

Resolution Carried.

Then the President moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Jagjivandas Doshbhai:—

"This Meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association resolves that their present premises the Trading Hall be sublet to the East India Cotton Association from 1st of August 1934 on terms and conditions which the Managing Committee of this Association have stated in their letter of 29th June 1934 and which the Board of the East India Cotton Association have accepted by their letter of 4th July 1934."

The resolution was carried.

The meeting terminated after the adoption of the report

GRANTS OF DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES

Results Of Exams. Held By I. M. Chamber's Board

The Indian Merchants' Chamber Commercial Examination Board announces the results of Diploma and Certificate Examinations held in 1934, as under:—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

SPECIALISED BUSINESS ORGANISATION DIPLOMA.

Joseph D'Costa (Distinction in Salesmanship), Mohsinali Dharwala, Nicholas Francis Dias (Distinction in Salesmanship), Peter Ronald Louzado (Distinction in Salesmanship), Shriram Narayandas Maniar, Jayantilal Chimanlal Parikh, Sitaram Vaman Prabhudesai (Distinction in Practical Commerce and Finance and Business Correspondence), Yazad Jehangir Punegar, Jaswantrai Vithalrai Vyas.

SPECIALISED BANKING DIPLOMA.

Jaysukhlal Prabhuram Jani; Murigappa Shivabasappa Shettar.

SPECIALISED SECRETARIAL DIPLOMA.

Chintaman Vishnu Deshpande (Distinction in Practical Commerce and Finance), Prabodh Motilal Mehta, Chhotubhai Ambalal Patel, Jayantilal Girdharlal Shah (Distinction in Book-keeping and Accountancy), Ardeshir Burjorji Jamina.

SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA.

Shiavax Manchershaw Charna (Distinction in Company Law), Manishanker Devashanker Joshi, Govind Krishnaji Padgaonkar, Belpu Vishwanath Rao.

SPECIALISED INSURANCE DIPLOMA.

Shankar Keshave Pade.

POONA CENTRE.

SPECIALISED BUSINESS ORGANISATION DIPLOMA.

Narayan Ramdas Shah, S S Mulay.

SPECIALISED SECRETARIAL DIPLOMA.

Chandulal Manilal Chawada, Yeshwant Vishnu Limaye, Kashinath Keshav Ponkshi, Shanker Vaman Rayarikar.

MADRAS CENTRE.

SPECIALISED BUSINESS ORGANISATION DIPLOMA.

Pemmaraju Kameshwara Rao.

SPECIALISED BANKING DIPLOMA.

R.V. Krishnayya, J.R. Krishnaswamy, P.T. Moorthi.

SPECIALISED SECRETARIAL DIPLOMA.

S. Karunashanker Bhat, D. Krishnamurthi, J.R. Krishnaswamy, R. Rajagopalan, T.S.S. Rao, P. Varadachari.

SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA.

Rajaram Ganapathy Aiyer, S. Sami Rao.

SPECIALISED INSURANCE DIPLOMA.

R. Ramachandra Rao.

KARACHI CENTRE.

SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA.

Govindkumar Dayalji Chandan, Karsondas Ratansi Joshi (distinction in Book-keeping and Accountancy), Bhanji Tulsidas Mainthia.

BANGALORE CENTRE.

SPECIALISED SECRETARIAL DIPLOMA.

V.B. Bhatta (Distinction in Book-keeping and Accountancy).

MYSORE CENTRE.

SPECIALISED BUSINESS ORGANISATION DIPLOMA.

Harohalli Venkatappa Anantaramiah.

SPECIALISED BANKING DIPLOMA.

Malliah Shivanna (Distinction in Economics), M. Narasingarao Varahaswamy (Distinction in Economics, Commercial Arithmetic and Book-keeping).

BENARES CENTRE.

SPECIALISED INSURANCE DIPLOMA.

Purnendra Kumar.

SINGLE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS.

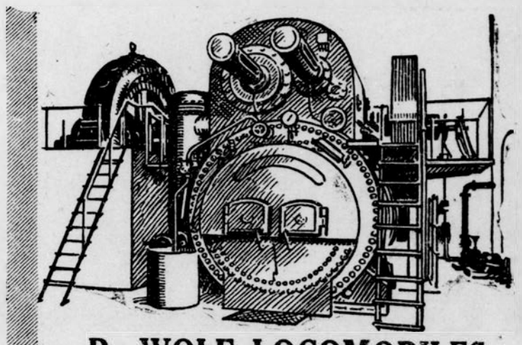
The following candidates have passed in the Certificate Examinations indicated against their names:—

Jamshed Pestonji Desai, Book-keeping and Accountancy; N.S. Krishnan, Book-keeping and Accountancy and Shorthand with distinction; Mangaldas Chhotalal Lenwala, Book-keeping and Accountancy; Nawshirwan Jehangir Mistry, Book-keeping and Accountancy; Samuel Abraham, Typewriting; Sabastian D'Silva, Shorthand; Douglas Quinn, Shorthand; Frank Paes, Shorthand; Joseph Sampey, Shorthand; V. Sanjiva Rao, Typewriting; Hiralal G. Dave Shorthand; Harshadray Prabhashanker Vyas, Shorthand; Seshagiri Rao, Practical Commerce and Finance; Abdul Karim Raie, Typewriting; Vidya Ratan Sharma, Typewriting (Distinction); C. L. Anantrao, Shorthand; B. M. Venkobarow, Book-keeping and Accountancy; K.V.K. Menon, Shorthand and Typewriting; M. Sundareswaran, Practical Banking and Currency; I.K. Gopalan, Shorthand; P.G. Menon, Shorthand; P. Ramachandran, Shorthand and Type writing; Parimi Balakrishnamurty, Typewriting (Distinction); J. Sankaranarayanamurty, Typewriting; Rachagonda Satyanarayanamurty, Typewriting; Singamsetty Venkatanarasayya, Typewriting; Kunapalli Kameshwarrao, Shorthand; K.V. Subbarao, Shorthand; Ponnala Gopalakrishniah, Typewriting with distinction; Pendyala Purushotham, Typewriting with distinction; Ajjarapu Satchidanandarao, Typewriting with distinction; M. Mallikarjunarow, Typewriting with distinction; V. Sambasivarao, Typewriting.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER COM. EXAM. BOARD.

EXEMPTIONS.

The following candidates have secured exemptions in the subjects shown against their names:—Mahashanker Ambashanker Dave, Salesmanship; Kaniayalal Himatlal Mehta, Mercantile Law; Pesi Bomanji Surveyor, Scientific Advertising; Behramshaw Kuverji Khambatta, Commercial Geography; Mansukhlal Popatlal Mehta, Practical Banking and Currency, English Composition and Economics; Manubhai Kanaiyalal Dalal, Company Law; Ratilal Girjashankar Derashri, Company Law; David Ellis Erulkar, Company Law and Book-keeping and Accountancy; Popatlal Maganlal Modi, Company Law; Trimbak Ganesh Sharangpani, Book-keeping and Accountancy; Sunderlal Jivanlal Soni, Book-keeping and Accountancy; Jaitashanker Tuljashanker Trivedi, Book-keeping and Accountancy and Mercantile Law; Vanmalidas Ram jibhai Vasani, Book-keeping and Accountancy; Mangaldas Narshidas Vohra, Book-keeping and Accountancy and Practical Commerce and Finance; Sarkar Saran Bhargava, Mercantile Law; Damodar Sadashiv Gadgil, Company Law; Ramdas Ganpatrao Patange, Company Law, Yashwant Moreshwar Patel, Book-keeping and Accountancy and Mercantile Law; Ganesh Moreshwar Dixit, Practical Commerce and Finance and Company Law; Vishnu Balkrishna Gotasthane, Mercantile Law and Company Law; Vishnu Maruti Marathe, Company Law; Vasant Snant Medhekar, Company Law; Bapu Balvant Thakur, Company Law; Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, Scientific Advertising and Fire Insurance; Rashid Ahmed Sayeed, Mercantile Law; V.N. Arunachalam, Book-keeping and Accountancy and Commercial Arithmetic; V.M. Ghatikachalam, Mercantile Law; T.V. Janakiraman, Mercantile Law and Commercial Arithmetic; Erambala Kunhiraman Nambiar, Company Law; G. Ramamurthy, Commercial Arithmetic; Madireddi Krishna Rao Statistics; K. Ramaswamay, Company Law; Dhundiraj Dagajirao Patil, Economics; Narayana Magapu Surya, Commercial Arithmetic; Frank Harold Mathew, Economics, Commercial Arithmetic and Company Law; N. V. Ramachandra Rao, Economics, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Accountancy and Company Law; Kasturi Subbarao, Commercial Arithmetic, Company Law, Mercantile Law and Statistics.



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CHLOROFORMED IN EMPTY ROOM

Noor Mahomed Fakir Mahomed, wanted by the Mahim Police, in connection with an offence committed at Mahim on June 26, in which a Marwari was rendered unconscious by means of an handferchief saturated with chloroform was arrested on Sunday by the Maharbawri Police.

The accused was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, to-day.

It was alleged that Rekubdas Suklachand, a Mehta, employed in the firm of P. S. Powell & Co. of Mahim, was invited by a person on June 26,—who looked like a Christian—to visit his residence the next day and inspect the premises which the visitor intended to electrify.

The Mehta followed him and as soon as he entered the building, a Sikh and another accomplice fell upon him and rendered him unconscious by placing a chloroform hand-kerchief over his face.

They then suddenly bolted, without carrying out their intentions further.

The accsed was arrested as a sequel to a certain statement made by another person in the custody of the Maharoowri Police.

The suspect was remanded to Police custody till August 9.

Sentenced To Six Months R. I. For Criminal Breach Of Trust

(From Our Own Correspondent).
THANA, July 30.

The City Magistrate, Thana, convicted this afternoon Dahachand Chhatravan, a Marwari money-lender of Thana, on a charge of having committed criminal breach of trust to the tune of Rs. 2,000, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, one-and-a-half month's additional imprisonment.

The fine was not paid

Sports Jottings From Here and There

W. I. F. A. In A Sad Plight

(By J. C. MAITRA).

The close of the Harwood League Season is drawing near. Rumour has it that the Western India Football Association, Limited has done rather badly by it, especially from financial point of view. One may wonder why this should be so. The Council of the W.I.F.A. have tried their best to cater as good football as it lay in their power. They have provided excellent seating arrangements for the spectators. And also they have taken every precaution to see that all those who enjoy the games on the Cooperage pay for watching it. It is, therefore, a matter for wonder, one may think, that in spite of all these well-thought-out and careful arrangements, the W.I.F.A. should suffer in finance and popularity.

CAUSES OF DOWNFALL.

In this article I propose to discuss the reasons which are leading the W.I.F.A. to a precipitate downfall. I have dealt with some of them in my previous articles. But it is well to recapitulate them in order to take a proper perspective of the whole affair. In the first place, there are people who think that the division of the Harwood League into Military and Civil Sections was unwise. I do not agree with that view. Were the single Division League both for the Civil and Military so popular with the Soccer-fans, especially after the importation of the teams from Poona, Kirkee and Ahmednagar began, the finances of the W.I.F.A. would not have suffered to the extent it has done. According to my information, the W.I.F.A. suffered a loss of over Rs. 500 last year.

PREDOMINANTLY MILITARY CONCERN.

On the other hand, since the Harwood League became a predominantly Military concern, deterioration in the standard of play of the civilian teams began in right earnest. And with it the interest of the local fans flagged gradually. Bombay Gymkhana which used to draw record crowds to support their engagements a few years ago, have become a centre of pity. The plighty Atoms of Waudby Road have really fallen on evil days. The other civilian clubs are in no better position—thanks to the W.I.F.A. It may be due to a brainwave of Mr. Henrichs, the present President of the W.I.F.A., that this great disparity between Civil and Military teams has been attempted to be removed.

PERSONAL FACTOR OUT OF COUNT.

The authorities in their eagerness to provide the best kind of football forgot to consider the personal factor in the game. No doubt, people would only come when there is a good game on the card. At the same time they want to see their favourite teams and friends figure in the contests. That is called local patriotism. When there are outsiders scoring run-away victories time and again against the local teams, not only the spectators but the players as well find their enthusiasm evaporating gradually. In a knock-out tournament it does not show in a marked degree, because, after all, it is transitory. Whereas in a League Tournament it happens from day-to-day and therefore, interest in it cannot be sustained for long.

GROUND AND STANDS EXCELLENT.

As I said above, I approve of the two section League. It is bound to improve the standard of play of the civilian teams ere long. The Rovers Tournament is sure to bear proof of it at no distant date. The other directions in which the W.I.F.A. Council have shown great improvements are the grounds and the stands. All the care that Mr. Jack Watson and his colleagues have paid on the grounds has borne excellent fruit. I have no doubt the Cooperage will stand comparison with any ground in the country. As for the stands, I have not seen any other in India which provides as much comfort.

"ANYTHING ON THE AGENDA?"

I must not omit another convenience which the W.I.F.A. Council has provided for its members. And that I mean is the bar. Many times, the Council members had to stock a bottle or two at their own expense in the office-room and before they started their half-time parade towards that direction anxiously enquired if there was "anything on the agenda"—meaning of course, if there was anything left in the bottles. Because it often happened that the residues generally evaporated in the nights when the bottles were left in charge of the "keepers of the house." That nightmare has now passed. The members can now regale themselves to their heart's content on ready payment at the bar.

BLOATED BUDGET OF EXPENDITURE.

With all these improvements made during recent years by the W.I.F.A. it stands to reason to enquire into the causes of its poor finances and poorer attendance of spectators. I have dealt with one of the causes which has been removed. But the chief ones still remain. It is high time the W.I.F.A. took serious notice of the bloated expenditure side of their budget. It has gone up by leaps and bounds. I am told the average comes to about Rs. 1,500 per mensem at present. I do not wish to go into the details of it. But I can point out any number of items which can be sharply pruned without any appreciable difference in the administration.

BIG STAND OF NO USE.

I cannot for the life of me understand why the W.I.F.A. put up such a big stand from the beginning of the Season. There have been many occasions where there were hardly a dozen spectators. In fact that has been the rule rather than the exception, I am told. And in no case, it has been full. Where then is the sense in putting up a huge stand and paying heavy rents to the Municipality?

COOPERAGE GOERS DRIVEN AWAY.

There was a time when thousands used to visit the Cooperage daily whatever the complexion of the game was. Of course, three sides were kept open at that time. But that instead of that being a handicap on the W.I.F.A. paved the way to swell its exchequer in the long run. I knew many people, who watched the game from the "free sides" on odd days, flocked to the stands on the days when good matches were on and overflowed them. By enclosing all the sides now, the W.I.F.A. have practically driven away all those people from the Cooperage.

PROPER COURSE FOR W.I.F.A.

The W.I.F.A. Council is composed of several hard-headed businessmen. Mr. Henrichs, President, is one of them and he has experience of the W.I.F.A. and the Cooperage crowd for a decade or so. He ought to guide the Association to its proper path and save it from a disastrous end. In my previous articles, I have dilated on the non-national character, composition and outlook of the W.I.F.A. That complain still holds good. The European members have not tried to remove it so far. On the other hand, I am told applications from respectable Indians for membership have been turned down. That is hardly the way to pacify and secure the hearty co-operation of Indians. I wonder, if the W.I.F.A. expects submissive co-operation and support from Indians for all time. If it does so, its fate is sealed.

EVASION OF LIABILITY

Commissioner's Strictures Against Employer

Awarding compensation for Bai Buchamma, widow of a deceased workman against Mr. Abdul Kadar Haji Kalander a building contractor under the Workmen's Compensation Act, Commissioner Gennings observes.

"This is one of the worst attempts at evasion of liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act that I have come across. The applicant claims compensation for the death of her husband as the result of an accident sustained, while he was employed by the opposite party. The latter is a building contractor and he employed a number of work-people, including the deceased Sanganna Narasanna, in the construction of a building in Lamington Road near Bombay Central Station. The opposite party admitted that while he was working the deceased fell down but, through his pleader, Mr. B. S. Sanjana, the opposite party put forward a number of defences.

DEFENCE PLEA

It was suggested that the man, who died of fracture of the pelvis, with ensuing complications, at the J. J. Hospital could not have received his injuries by falling to the ground. The opposite party denied the allegation that the deceased fell into the foundations of a building. He put forward the plea that the man was not seriously injured and was able to walk away and was in fact only suffering from the effects of an epileptic fit. Taking advantage of the fact that the deceased was not admitted to the hospital until the day after the accident, the opposite party suggested that the man must have received his injuries after the supposed accident at the site of the building where he was employed. While Mr. Sanjana intimated that he proposed to call a very well known Bombay Surgeon to show that the accident could not have caused the injuries from which the man died. This doctor was never called.

CLAIMS AGENCY PRAISED

As I say, this is a despicable case of attempted evasion on the part of an employer. I may add that this case illustrates the utility, in some cases, of Claims Agencies for it is quite obvious that had this workman's case not been taken up by the Bombay Claims Agencies for it is quite obvious that had this workman's case not been taken up by the Bombay Claims Agency, who were able to instruct Counsel and make the necessary investigations and put down the money to call several doctors, the widow in this case would have been deprived of her compensation by employers who would have been delighted to take advantage of her poverty and ignorance.

COMMISSIONER'S FINDINGS

I, therefore, find that the deceased Sanjanna Narsanna died of injuries received as the result of an accident that arose out of and in course of his employment. It does not matter whether he sustained them by falling down in a epileptic fit or not. I find that he sustained the injuries by falling into the foundations of the building and it was the fall from this height accompanied by debris falling upon him that caused the injuries.

I assess his wages at 10 annas a day which give an assumed wage of Rs. 20 per month. I, therefore, make an award for Rs. 600. I allow Rs. 50 professional costs, Rs. 3-12-0 court fees and Rs. 46 subsistence allowance to witnesses including three doctors. I order the money to be paid into court within seven days.

Counsel Mr. S. C. Joshi instructed by Mr. V S Bhadkamkar of the Bombay Claims Agency appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Pardeshi for Mr B S Sanjana —Advocate appeared for the opposite party.

MILLOWNERS CRITICISE BAKHALE'S CONCLUSIONS

Association Asserts Workers Will Earn Same Wages Under 9-Hour Day

The Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association writes under date July 30:—

Wide publicity has recently been given to mis-statements of a very serious character regarding the effects on wages which will follow from the adoption of the resolutions recently passed by the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

It has been alleged in a series of articles from the pen of Mr. Bakhale that the adoption of the minimum scales of wages fixed by the Association would mean a reduction in the wages of time-workers of 24.64 per cent. and in the case of piece-workers of 36.9 per cent as compared with July, 1926.

This statement is entirely misleading and exaggerated. In the case of time-workers, the adoption by all mills of the minima laid down by the Association would have the following effects as compared with July 1926:—

Scutcher men reduction of 15 per cent.

Card Tenters reduction of 14 per cent.

Doffer Boys reduction of 17 per cent.

Tarwallas reduction of 19 per cent.

Siders reduction of 18 per cent.

Assistant Cut-lookers reduction of 13 per cent.

Calendar men reduction of 10 per cent.

Folders reduction of 13 per cent.

BAKHALE'S ESTIMATES.

From these figures the inaccuracy of Mr. Baghale's estimate in the case of time-workers will be apparent. As a matter of fact, the average reduction in all these occupations will be considerably less than the figures shown since all mills will not reduce their wages to the minima specified as many mills are paying higher wages, which they are not reducing.

Another very important point to note is that the minimum schedule of wages will continue to be paid even after the length of the working-week is reduced by 10 per cent.

DEAR FOOD ALLOWANCES.

In the case of piece-workers, Mr. Bakhale has stated that the reduction compared with July, 1926, if all mills go down to the minimum specified, will amount to 36.94 per cent.

This estimate is even more inaccurate than that made in the case of time-workers. If all mills reduced their Dear Food Allowances to 35 per cent, then the average wages paid by mills to piece-workers would be exactly 25 per cent less than in July 1926.

Here again, it is important to note that many mills have already indicated their intention to continue to pay higher Dear Food Allowances than the minimum laid down in the Millowners' scheme, which will considerably reduce the extent of the cut in individual earnings.

When the 9-hour day is brought into operation, the minimum dear food allowances payable will be raised to 40 per cent., and it is expected that workers will be able to earn the same wages for the 9-hour day as they now do with the 10-hour day.

NEW SCALES OF WAGES.

As regards the purchasing power of the new scales of wages, it can be confidently asserted that it will be considerably higher than it was in 1926 since there has been a fall of no less than 62 points in the cost of living index in the interim.

Where efficiency schemes have been put into operation, wages of both time and piece-workers will of course, be very much higher than they were under the old system of work and will considerably increase the general average earnings in many important occupations.

Preparations For Poona Racing Season

Marrable To Ride For Mr. Kelso And N. Whiteside For Mr. Avasia

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

POONA, July 30.

The Poona Racing Season will commence on Saturday August 4, and already there are indications that the sport will be of a high standard. Several trainers have been engaged in giving their charges solid work for the busy times ahead.

J. Malone who has engaged an Australian rider named Stead to ride for his stable, should open his account early. His horses look well and must be watched. W. Buckley who has a knack of springing a surprise, is likely to pick up a race or two when the ball is set rolling.

Roy Higgins has been very active with his string, and is sure to win some races early. W. Dillon who is engaged by Byramjee Rustomjee, will ride for Higgins when not wanted by the Parsi trainer.

G. A Haji is trying to secure the services of N. Whiteside for Mr. Avasia's horses.

L. Marrable has replaced J. Harding as Mr. Kelso's jockey. A. Bowley has gone to Calcutta and will not be seen in Poona. C. Selby will don the Rajpipla colours. W. Evans who is in splendid form will ride his father's horses, but will not lack for mounts when free. J. McCarthy has been signed up by G. Esajee.

NEW HORSES

The following horses shipped by the Anglo-Irish Bloodstock Agency Ltd., arrived on Sunday by the "City of Dundee," for Mr. Shantidas Askuran: SOLEIDA and CONDESCEND.

Corporation Honours "Great Philanthropist's" Memory

Mayor's Tributes To Late Sir Cowasj's Numerous Public Services And Catholic Charities

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Monday without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart. who died at Poona on Thursday last.

The Mayor after signing the minutes of the last meeting said:

HIS CATHOLIC CHARITIES

Only last Wednesday we mourned the loss of an ex-Councillor, Mr. Navalkar. To-day it is my sad duty to refer to the death of another ex-Councillor and a distinguished citizen. I mean Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., who died on Thursday, the 26th instant, at Poona. Very few people are aware that the late Sir Cowasji (who was then Mr. Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir) was a member of the Corporation during the years 1886-87 to 1888-89, much before many of us were even born. The late Sir Cowasji did not take part in politics, but he was a businessman, an industrialist and a financier. He was associated with many of the leading commercial and industrial concerns in Bombay. His philanthropy and catholic charities are well-known to you.

THE SIR C. J. HALL

For nearly a quarter of a century the public of Bombay have been enjoying almost every day the facility of spacious public hall donated by and named after him the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, which will perpetuate his memory and will always be a reminder to the public of his philanthropy. There are various other institutions in the City with which his name is associated. I do not propose to enumerate them, especially as Councillors who will speak on the resolution which is going to be placed before you to-day will refer to them.

The City of Bombay owes to the late Sir Cowasji and to the Cowasji family a deep debt of gratitude for the numerous services rendered by them. In his death the City has lost a valuable citizen.

May his soul rest in peace!

EMINENT PHILANTHROPIST

Mr. Meyer Nissim then moved:

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret the news of the death which occurred at Poona on Thursday, the 26th July 1934 of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., who was a member of the Corporation for three years, and place on record their sense of the great loss sustained by the City by the removal of a distinguished citizen, a leading industrialist and financier and an eminent philanthropist

"2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

"3. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business this day."

Mr. Meyer Nissim said the late Sir Cowasji promoted the welfare of the city by promoting its industries. He was one of the founders of the premier bank in India, viz., the Bank of India Ld., and was one of the directors of the Tata Sons Ltd., and agent of several mills.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. H. A. Lalji who spoke of the numeruos charities of the late Sir Cowasji in the city and elsewhere.

"HOBLE AND COSMOPOLITAN"

Mr. D. G. Dalvi in supporting the proposition referred to the nobility of the late Sir Cowasji and cosmopolitan nature of his charaties.

Dr. Aban DeSouza, Mr. M. A. Dabholkar, Dr. Sohrab D. Mehta, Prof. V. G. Rao and Sir J. B. Boman Behram further supported the proposition. The Municipal Commissioner associated himself with the previous speakers.

As a mark of respect, the resolution was carried all standing.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day (Tuesday) at 3-15 p.m. (B. T.)

Considerable consternation prevailed in the Juma Musjid locality, Bombay, on Monday morning owing to a terrific explosion which created fissures in the ground. The fire brigade engines from Bhuleshwar and Byculla immediately went to the scene and found that the explosion was due to the underground electric wires being fused. The sub-station of the BEST Co., switched of the electric current and the smoke issuing from the ground subsided. The explosion is said to be due to the short circuit caused by monsoon water saturated to the wires.

SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION PROTESTS

"Clause 4 Of Auditor's Rules Highly Impracticable"

The Secretary of the Bombay Shareholders' Association has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India on the Department of Commerce, regarding the proposed draft amendment to the Auditor's Certificate Rules, 1932, in the course of which he says:—

The attention of my Committee has been drawn to the above Notification containing certain draft amendments proposed to be made in the Auditor's Certificate Rules, 1932. While my Committee approve of clauses 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the proposed new Appendix 3, they regret that they cannot see their way to agree to clause 4 for the following reasons.

"MISCONDUCT OF ACCOUNTANT."

According to this Clause it would be an act of misconduct of the part of a Registered Accountant if he accepts a position previously held by another accountant without making inquiries from the latter why a change of auditor is being sought and also, if he accepts the position without satisfying himself that the circumstances are not such as to make it improper for him to accept the position.

The clause is highly objectionable as it seeks to make the new auditor sit in judgment on the action of the shareholders as a body and thus impedes the operation of that vital principle which the Companies Act has established, viz:, that the shareholders should select their auditors and that in such selection their choice should remain unimpeded.

NEW AUDITOR'S APOLOGY.

It may be argued that all that the clause requires the new auditor to do is to write to the old auditor and satisfy himself that he is not acquiring the latter's appointment under improper circumstances.

In the following remarks, my Committee have tried to explain the impracticability of this clause under the existing circumstances. Subject to the objection outlined above, they would further point out that it is not possible to achieve the desired result unless explanations are laid down to show what circumstances would be considered proper and what would be considered improper for the incoming auditor. The Government are aware that changes in the personnel of auditors of companies are sought for a variety of reasons. In some cases, it may become necessary to change auditors if they are found to be incompetent or are too friendly with managing agents or directors as referred to above; while in others, it may become necessary to change auditors on grounds of economy, convenience, etc. In order that the incoming auditor may be assured that he is acquiring the position of another accountant under proper circumstances, it is absolutely necessary that these circumstances should be clearly defined by the Rules so that in future his act may not be called in question. Therefore, if my Committee's contention to the effect that this clause should not be made applicable to appointments made at annual general meetings under Sec. 144-(3) of the Indian Companies Act is not accepted by the Government then the least that should be done is to define the circumstances, under which it would be improper for the incoming auditor to accept the position of the outgoing auditor.

STRIKE IN BOMBAY PRESS

"Nava Kal" Workers Come Out On Call Of Lal Bawta

The Compositors of the "Nawa Kal Press in Girgaum came out on strike at 1 p.m. on Monday under instructions from the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union.

The cause of the strike is the decision of the proprietors to reduce the rate of wages from 13 annas to 9 annas per hundred lines of 14 emmes. Previously the rate had been brought down by several stages from Re. 1-8-0 to 13 annas.

The following demands have been put forward by the Union on behalf of the workers:—

(1) The present rate of 13 annas should be maintained.

(2) There should be no reduction in the number of workers under the plea of introduction of improved type.

(3) No victimisation.

(4) A signed agreement should be made with the Union granting the above demands.

A leaflet has been issued by the Union explaining the grievances of the workers in the Nava Kal Press and calling upon all press workers to support their strike and prevent blacklegging.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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It is a positive and sure cure for MALARIA Remitent and Intermitent Fevers which very commonly affects the people living in Swampy area. The Prescription of a Specialist
C.K.'S "Pal for" BRAND
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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 5 1990
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 18 1353
Parsi: Behman 28 1303
Sunrise: 6h 15m
Sunset: 7h 15m
High Water 3-06 15-12
Low Water 8-54 21-43
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Rugby: Bombay Gymkhana v. Hammers—Cooperage, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 1.

Municipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.
Rugby: Hammers v. Royal Artillery, Church Gate Reclamation 6 p.m.
Lokmanya's Death Anniversary Celebrations: (1) at Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. Sjt. Nariman presiding; (2) at Dadar Dhuru Hall, 5-30 p.m.

CORPORATION MEETING

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 3-15 p.m. (B. T.).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

MASTER MASONS of recognised Constitutions are requested to attend the Funeral Service to be held in memory of Rt. Wor. Bro. Pallonji Dadabhoy Chowna at the Freemason's Hall, at 6-45 p.m. on Tuesday, the 31st July, 1934.

Ramrao P. Kabadi,
Secretary,
Lodge Bharat No. 1298 S.C

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer "Strathnaver" with the Mails from London of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 29th idem and left there at noon the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 2nd proximo.

The "Strathnaver" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS

Those who have got Membership books with them are requested to return them before 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) today (Tuesday)

Members enrolled in books which are not returned before 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on 31st July 1934, will not be eligible to take part in the B. P. C. C. Elections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Life of Jimmy Dolan" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Scandals" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Professional Sweetheart" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"King of the Jungle" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Melody in Spring" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Devil Tiger" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar" Time as usual.
PALACE—"Blue Danube" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Hurricane Express" Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Krishnarjun Yuddha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 Noon. Time Signal, Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. A Relay from the Rotary Club (if any) 2-30 p.m. Close Down. 5-30 p.m. Time Signal. A Relay from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Interval. 7 p.m. European Programme. Talk—"Sporting Topics". 7-30 p.m. The Dance Hour. 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news 9 p.m. Time Signal General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. Indian Programme of songs. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. A topical talk.
7-35 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra.
8-00 p.m. Experiences in Art, a talk.
8-15 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Songs and Syncopation.
9-15 p.m. A light classical concert.
9-45 p.m. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. A topical talk.
10-50 p.m. Gramophone records.
11-00 p.m. The Walford Hyden Magyar Orchestra.

'E' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Publicity Officer of the 'E' Ward Congress Committee writes: A meeting of the 'E' Ward Managing Council will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sjt. S. K. Pupala's place, 6th Kamatipura Lane.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's Office at 'F' Ward Khadi Bhandar, Mankeshwar, Mandir Building, Poibavdi).

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary writes: Members, who have taken membership books are requested to return all the books with money before 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) only those who are on the rolls up to that time will be entitled to take part in the B. P. C. C. elections.

The office of the Dadar Committee will be kept open from 4 p.m. above usual office hours.

LOKMANYA ANNIVERSARY AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held on Wednesday the 1st August to celebrate Lokmanya Tilak anniversary at L. Bhagat's bungalow (Clock House), Ghor Bunder Road at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

Sjt. N. V. Gadgil of Poona will address the meeting.

Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Tilak Library, Chembur, the 14th anniversary of the Lokmanya Tilak will be celebrated at Chembur Naka, in Mr. Deonarker's Shed on Wednesday at 8-30 p.m. when Mr. Parker will deliver his national Kirtan. All the residents are kindly requested to attend the function.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY MEETING AT MATUNGA

Under the auspices of Matunga Taluka Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held on Wednesday the 1st August at 9 p.m. at Napoo Hall when Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and K. S. Ramachandra Iyer will speak on "Lokmanya Tilak's Life." All are cordially invited to attend.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Dr. Clifford Manshardt, will deliver a lecture on "Civics."

SRI VISISHTADVAITA SIDDANTA SABHA

An extraordinary general meeting will be held at the Sabha's premises at No. 11 Kachra Napu Building, Matunga, to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) to discuss the future working of the Sabha.

SHREE VILE PARLE SAHITAYA SABHA

A discourse will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. in the Liberty Lodge (Juhu Road) when the Editor of "Kaumudi" Mr. Vijayarai K. Vaidya will review the literary currents of the last 20 years of Gujarati Literature.

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CARNERA vs. BAER

FISHERWOMAN'S EAR TORN

Highwaymen Snatch Earring On Lonely Road From Victim

The deserted Sewri Road after sunset, appears to be the favourite haunt of highwaymen. A few days ago a coolie who was on the way to his hut after the day's toil was over, was waylaid and relieved of Rs. 15. The Kalachowki Police since then have received a complaint from a fisherwoman, and acting on the information, succeeded in arresting Chand Kassam and Kahidabkhan. The suspects were placed before Mr. M. A. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar by the police who asked for a remand. Dhamanbai, the complainant said she was returning home along Sewri Road at about 8 p.m. on Friday accompanied by three other fisherwomen, when the accused jumped out of a bush and snatched a gold earring from her ear. In doing so a part of the left lobe of her ear was torn off. The accused ran away but were arrested the next day. The magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till August 10.

A MUSLIM WAKF

Consent Decree Obtained

Mr. Mahomed Noormahomed Mojawala and others filed suit in the Bombay High Court against Mr. Ismail Haji Mahomed Ebrahim to render accounts of Ebrahim Latif Wakf Trust came to an amicable settlement by a consent decree before Mr. Justice Davar. Among the consent terms, the defendant resigned as a trustee of the Ebrahim Latif Trust Fund. Messrs. Fatehmahomed Usman, Haji Fatehmahomed Haji Usuf and Haji Suleman Haji Darvesh are appointed trustees to carry out the trust in future. The said trustees are empowered to apply any balance which may remain after carrying out the trust aforesaid in giving scholarships to Muslim boys and girls. The charity properties comprised in the said suit are vested with the new trustees, who will frame rules and regulations for the administration of the said charities. A similar consent decree was obtained in another suit filed by Mr. Mahomed Mojawala against Mr. Ismail Haji Mahomed Ebrahim.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY FUND

Mr. L. R. Phadnis, vice-chairman, Propaganda Committee, Bombay, acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations:—

A well-wisher Matunga through Mrs. Sarlabai Bhave Rs. 200; Dr. R K Dhuru, Dadar Rs. 100; Dr. K S Mhaskar Haffkine Institute Parel Rs. 100; Mr. K V Dhamankar, Bhiwandi Rs. 100; Mr. Bhatina, Manager, Swadeshi Mills, Kurla Rs. 60; Mr. N V Shenoy, Bombay through Mrs. Kamalabai Dhaygude Rs. 51; Dr. V J Rath, Dadar Rs. 51; Rao Saheb Hansoti retired executive Engineer, Ghatkoper Rs. 50; Mrs. Laxmibai Godbole, Parola Rs. 25; A sympathiser, Parola, through Mrs. Godbole Rs. 21. Total Rs. 732.

ANNIVERSARY OF TILAK

Meeting At Chowpaty To-morrow Evening

Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. a public meetuing will be held at Chaupati tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the 14th death anniversary of late Lokamanya Tilak.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Messrs. Abdur Rahman Mitha, Mulraj Karsondas, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Miss Sofia Somji, S. K. Patil and others will address.

Mr. M. R. AHUJA, the first Indian Trade Commissioner to Italy, sailed for Europe on Saturday last.

WOMAN'S DEATH MYSTERY

Body On Way To Cremation Ground Marched To Morgue

Serious allegations were made by the uncle of a young woman named Dwarkabai (19) whose body on its way to the cremation ground was stopped by the police before the funeral could take place, at the inquest held in the Coroner's Court on Monday.

It was alleged by Dashrat Sakharam, the husband of the deceased woman and a salesman in a cloth store at De Sylva Road, Parel, that he along with his brother and his nephew slept on the verandah when one of them heard the hard breathing of the woman and woke up her husband. As no response came to the repeated calls of the husband, the body was left there till the morning when a doctor who was summoned examined her and said she was dying.

UNCLE'S ALLEGATIONS.

But the uncle of the deceased woman suspected "foul play" and alleged that his niece had been assaulted by her husband on Saturday night.

The body, as a consequence of this, was escorted by the police to the morgue.

The inquest has been adjourned to August 10, pending the report of the Chemical Analyser on the contents of woman's stomach.

LAST DAY FOR QUALIFYING AS VOTERS

B.P.C.C. Issues Communique

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee state:

It is pointed out once again that to-day (Tuesday) is the last day for enrolment of Congress members for the purposes of the ensuing general elections.

All membership books issued out, should be returned to the respective offices of the District Congress Committees along with the subscription fees before 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Any delay in handing over the books will invalidate for election purposes the membership although it might have been enrolled in due time. The Congress workers are therefore advised to be punctual in returning the books. Any loss of such books due to whatever reasons should be communicated to the respective Secretaries before the closing time.

IN AID OF PEASANTS' RELIEF FUND

It has been decided by the Vile Parle Congress Committee to have a variety entertainment programme on 31st August 1934 at 6 p.m. at "Royal Opera House for the benefit of the Peasants of Gujarat and Karnatak.

Great Patron Of Art & Music

Shah Jehan, The Wonderful Creator Of The Taj

"Shah Jehan is more remembered to-day as an architect than as a King. The aesthete and the artist was manifest in him," said Mr. Adi K. Sett, in the course of an instructive and illuminating lecture on "Shah Jehan: Man and Artist," in the J. J. School of Art, on Monday.

Mr. Foster King presided.

The speaker described vividly the life, and the achievements of the great Mogul King, the creator of the Taj Mahal, that melody in marble the magnet of the tourists from all over the world

PATRON OF ART.

After passing through the uncertainties of a terrible Court intrigue in which the famous Queen Nur Jehan was the central figure, who sought to prevent the accession of Shah Jehan to the Mogul throne in succession to Jehangir who was only a nominal ruler, Shah Jehan waded through blood of his own kith and kin to the Imperial Throne of Delhi.

A great militarist and an able administrator, Shah Jehan was the inspiring votary of Art and music, his favourite subjects being sculpture and architecture.

This was amply reflected in the wonderful creation of the Taj Mahal, which had ever since remained the unrivalled monument of untarnished love, a masterpiece in workmanship, only to be marvelled at, not to be imitated with even a ray of success (in spite of various other buildings erected since after its fashion),—in the magnificent peacock-throne, at once the luxury of the Moguls, the passionate rendering of Shah Jehan's love and conception of art, set with gems and diamonds, only worthy for one who could visualise the glories of art as vouched to the human beings in their highest moments of inspiration.

GREAT LOVER OF MUSIC.

Shah Jehan was also a great lover of music. With the dexterity of an accomplished artist, he could play on all the instruments known in his time.

Literature flourished: merit was recognised and art progressed under him.

While Shah Jehan displayed the luxuries of a true artist, he demanded and exercised great discipline in his every day life.

Shah Jehan was passionately devoted to the construction of buildings with stately architectural decorations on them. For this purpose, he would spend hours together bending over important architectural schemes and manifold plans for erecting buildings and decorating them in the fasion he desired.

PASSION FOR ARCHITECTURE.

Through his deep interest in this hobby, Shah Jehan sponsored the great memento of his devotion to his beloved wife, the Taj Mahal, the unequalled peacock-throne, the Moti Masjid or the Pearl Mosque at Agra, the Jasmine Tower from which he would gaze at the Taj Mahal in his moments of rapture and various other constructions which were costlier, more splendid and more beautiful than any other buildings ever built.

But the emperor had his own miseries too!

Father of fourteen children through Mumtaz Mahal, his Queen, the Emperor knew little peace of mind, harassed by the visions of constant warring among his sons.

CLIMAX OF HIS LIFE.

The climax to the old Emperor's tragic life was marked when his son Aurangazeb took him a prisoner and confined him in his Jasmine Tower until the closing days of his life.

From there Shah Jehan would gaze at the Taj Mahal, this time not as the triumphant ruler, who had his life's ambition cherished and fulfilled, but as an impotent victim of his own son's cruelty.

HIS PEOPLE AND HIS ART.

It was an unhappy end of a life nobly lived and wisely spent. The Emperor Shah Jehan was the patron of every thing truly great in his Empire, a man who loved his people as he loved his art.

THREE ARTS ENTERTAINMENT

For Assam Relief

A variety entertainment in aid of the Assam Relief Fund was arranged by the three Arts Circle at the Town Hall on Sunday. The programme was delayed owing to the unavoidable absence of the artistes who were expected to assist. Three items of interesting vocal music were followed by dances by Srimati Miravati Devi and Syt. Sri Nivas recently returned from a prolonged sojourn in Europe. The "Orgini" dance and song and the "moods of the Ocean" were executed by Srimati Miradevi and "Thunder" was performed by Syt. Srinivas. The "Moods of the Ocean" by Srimati Miravati Devi was well received by the house.

Sardar Jamait Singh appealed to the Citizens in Bombay to help promptly the flood-stricken helpless and homeless women and children in the devastated areas of Assam. He hoped that they would not be less prompt than they had been in regard to the Bihar relief. He relied on the generosity of the public in Bombay for saving of the lives of thousands facing disease, starvation and death.

RESTORE CONGRESS PROPERTY

B.P.C.C.'s Appeal To Workers Who Had Taken Charge Of It.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement:

During the fortnight prior to the commencement of the Civil Disobedience movement in 1932 and the dissolution of the B.P.C.C the Congress property, including furniture and printing machines was lodged at various places by some of our workers. The Congress having lost some of its records and some of our workers still being in jail, it is very difficult to locate some part of this property. It is, therefore, requested that whosoever might be in possession of such property should return it to the Congress House and obtain a proper receipt for the same from the General Secretaries.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Sub-Committee Meetings At Congress House

TO-DAY (TUESDAY)

Requirements Sub-Committee, 6-30 p.m.

President's Reception Sub-Committee, 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 1 1934.

Exhibition Sub-Committee 4 p.m.

Mess Sub-Committee 8-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 2, 1934

Medical Sub-Committee 8-30 p.m.

R. C. EXECUTIVE MEETING.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee will be held at the Congress House on Thursday the 2nd August at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

"STABBED DECEASED IN SELF-DEFENCE"

Accused Acquitted

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court Sessions acquitted Ismail Kasam on the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in respect of the death of Ahmed Ibrahim.

The accused and the deceased were hawkers and were on inimical terms. On the night of May 2, 1934, they had a quarrel at Mahomedally Road, in course of which the accused stabbed the deceased.

The defence was that the accused had stabbed the deceased in self-defence. The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty.

Mr. Vasavda conducted the prosecution. Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz with Mr. Guido defended the accused.

Malad Congress Committee Election

The adjourned meeting of the members of the Malad Congress Committee was held on Saturday morning in the premises of the New Anglo-Vernacular Gujarati School for election of members of the Managing Committee, the office-bearers and representatives to the Suburban Distt. Congress Committee.

The following office-bearers were elected:—

President—Bhagwant Janardan Mhatre.

Vice-President—Ratilal Dayabhai Dalal.

Secretaries—Miss Gulab Janardan Mhatre, Miss Vidyadevi Jamnadas Erunza.

Treasurer—Jamnadas Chaturbhuj Erunza.

The following members were elected to represent the Malad Congress Committee on the Suburban Distt. Congress Committee: (1) Bhagwant Janardan Mhatre, (2) Jamnadas Chaturbhuj Erunza, (3) Miss Gulab Janardan Mhatre and (4) Miss Vidyadevi Jamnadas Erunza.

3 ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Found Not Guilty Of Rioting And Culpable Homicide

Ramchandra Narayan, Sakharam Vithoba and Baboo Balaji were acquitted by Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court Sessions on the jury unanimously finding them not guilty of rioting and culpable homicide.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution case was that on the night of April 29th last 4 Pathans were seated in front of the Kavarana building at Reay Road when they were pelted with soda water bottles by a crowd of 50 Hindus on the opposite side headed by four persons including the three accused.

Anavarkhan Faizmahomed, one of the Pathan, who hid himself behind the building was followed by the mob and was severely belaboured. He was rescued by the police and removed to the hospital where he died two hours later.

ARRESTED LATER.

The accused who absconded were arrested two days later and identified by the other Pathans who had managed to escape.

On behalf of the first accused two witnesses deposed that as soon as the commotion started, he closed his "bidi" shop and went away. He was not on the scene when the riot took place.

As regards the second and third accused, it was suggested that about the same time as this riot, there was another riot at another place in which the accused took part and were convicted for the same. It was, therefore, not possible for them to be present at this riot.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

In acquitting the accused, his Lordship observed that on the evidence no other verdict was possible but that given by the judy.

Mr. Leo Rodrigues appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. M. S. Pandit for the first accused. The other two accused were undefended.

ALLEGED ASSAILANT BAILED OUT

Usman Kassam, alleged to have assaulted another Muslim living in Khoja Chawl at Madanpura was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker on Monday.

It was alleged that just as the complainant was stepping into his wife's room the assailant swooped upon him, and stabbed him on the chest.

It was also alleged that Kassam was on terms of intimacy with the complainant's wife. The magistrate ordered him to be released on a bail of Rs. 50.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1934

THE NEW POLICY

Commending to a joint meeting of the Congress Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board the Election Manifesto of the latter, Gandhiji significantly observed that "the Parliamentary mentality had come to stay in the Congress." This clearly means that hereafter Council entry is not going to be a temporary makeshift in the Congress struggle for freedom but that it is going to be more or less a permanent feature of the Congress programme, whatever may be its other items. Gandhiji himself remarked at the meeting that even if Civil Disobedience was to be re-started, the Congress might not ask its representatives in the legislatures to come out; "for, after all even if a crore of Indians offered Civil Disobedience, they could easily spare about one thousand Congressmen for work in the legislatures." Congressmen in the Councils would make it impossible for Government to show to the world that they could carry on repression with the approval of the country. This change in the Council policy of the Congress is doubtless the result of the bitter experience of the last few years.

Not Mere Obstruction

Another significant change that has come over the Council entry policy of the Congress is that Congressmen will no longer pursue an obstructionist policy alone as the old Swaraj Party wished to do. The Parliamentary Board's Election Manifesto makes it quite clear that Congressmen will remain in the Councils to work out a comprehensive programme, including the rejection of the White Paper, convening a Constituent Assembly, getting oppressive laws repealed, and carrying on the constructive programme and other national activities of the Congress so far as the Councils make such activities possible. The Manifesto admits that the constructive programme of the Congress, "the successful prosecution of which alone can make our demand irresistible, can most effectively be carried on only outside the legislatures." But it rightly adds that there are also some matters which can only be dealt with through the legislatures and that these will receive the earnest attention of the Congress Party. It is to be hoped that the Congress representatives in the legislatures will attend to the constructive programme both in and out of the legislatures. Only then will they continue to be in live touch with their co-workers and the public in general. And their success in the legislatures will only be proportional to their influence in the country.

Repressive Laws

By no means the least important pledge of the Congress Councillors is "to press for the repeal of the repressive laws and of Ordinances now called Acts of the Legislatures." These "Acts of Legislatures" have been made possible only by the complicity of the present non-Congress Councillors with Government and their repeal will be possible only if the public help Congressmen to enter the legislatures in large numbers. With regard to the repression in the Frontier Province and Bengal, the Congress Candidates' Manifesto says: "The extraordinarily drastic methods adopted towards Congress organisations in the Frontier Province will demand their special attention. It will also be their duty to demand an impartial scrutiny of the methods adopted by the Government in the Assembly for the purpose of meeting terrorism and take measures to give effect to public opinion with regard to them." Many things done in the Frontier Province and Bengal will be revelations to the world, and the Congress Councillors should leave no stone unturned to drag these things into daylight and also expose the persons responsible for them. Speaking generally, it will be the duty of the Congress Councillors to safeguard the liberties of the people by all possible means and also to help in hastening the advent of complete freedom for the nation. But the public should realise that the success of the Congress will be measured by their own active support to it. The new Council policy of the Congress adds considerably to its responsibilities and it behoves the public to help it to discharge all those responsibilities to the greatest advantage of the nation.

Indian Chamber & Assembly

In our article yesterday, dealing with the question of selection of a candidate of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the Assembly election, we deliberately refrained from any comments upon the comparative merits of the Congress and the Nationalist candidates for the seat. We did so because the only object of the article was to emphasize the all-important fact that for the Chamber seat as for any other seat a Congress candidate must be selected unanimously, whoever he might be, Mr. Subedar, if he signs the Congress pledge or Prof. Shah who has signed it.

Prof. K. T. Shah is a Congressman and has signed the pledge of the Congress Parliamentary Board. But, apart from this, his claim to represent the Chamber in the Assembly is incontestable on more than one ground. He has been an active member of the Committee of the Chamber for several years, during which period he has rendered invaluable service to it. He is an able economist whose repute has spread beyond India. He was a member of the Committee appointed by the Working Committee of the Congress to examine and report on the "Public Debt" of India, and it is an open secret that his was the largest share in the preparation of the report of that Committee. His services as head of the School of Economics and Sociology of the University of Bombay and as member of the University Senate are too well known to need mention. He is a very effective public speaker and it would be hard to find among the elected members of the new Assembly one who can equal him in mastery of economic and financial questions that will loom large in its debates.

Protecting Key Industries In India

The proposals of the Government of India for the protection of the Indian steel industry,—as embodied in their Steel Protection Bill,—must have come as a painful surprise to every one interested, not only in the steel industry, but also in the basic principles regarding the safeguarding and protection of industries of national importance. The problem of seeking protection is for any industry in India by no means simple. Those interested have to satisfy the Powers-that-be that the industry has sufficient 'prima facie' case to make its protection worth while to Government. A Tariff Board enquiry would then be ordered, to be carried out, at a time and in a manner convenient to the authorities; and all thought of the industry is dropped until that body submits its report. One would think that after so much preparation, and especially in view of a thorough and searching enquiry by a body of experts, the Government would adopt the essence of the Report in every case. Instead, the Government in India have other considerations to fulfill after the Report has been submitted,—that is, if the Tariff Board have themselves not included and allowed for some of those considerations while reporting. The question, for example, of British Imperial Preference lurks always in the background, like the ghost of some sinful and uneasy soul, whether or not the point has been expressly included in the reference to the Tariff Board. And when all these avowed or secret considerations have been adequately satisfied, Government present their proposals for protection, if any, and in such form, as they in their own wisdom, deem proper and necessary. In this manner, it is not always true that the industry concerned gets a square deal and, certainly, not the country as a whole.

The Bill for the protection of the steel industry is the most recent and egregious example of this most ingenious procedure of the Government of India to defeat the fundamental principle of fiscal protection to the key industry. The Tariff Board have, in this instance, given more than their due to such considerations as those relating to British Imperial Preference and have made recommendations, which made the spokesmen of the industry doubt if those suggestions would afford adequate protection to this industry. From the standpoint of the country at large, it was equally doubtful if the Board had kept the correct principle before them, while making their recommendations. For the Tariff Board seem to design their suggestions for a development of the Indian steel industry to such a scale as would not be sufficient even for the local Indian market, let alone any ambitions to export the produce of Indian factories. The output of the TISCO is, at its present maximum, not likely to supply more than about 60 per cent of the Indian local demand for steel wares, while such essential developments as the manufacture of machinery of all sorts, or even war-like munitions, in which the steel industry plays no insignificant part, are utterly ignored. With such a limited objective before them, the Board have put forward a scheme, which exempted, in many instances, the British competing goods even from the revenue duties of the Government of India; while in all other instances, a heavy burden of Imperial Preference is laid upon that industry, exclusively in the interests of the competing British industry. As though this was not all and the assurance and monopoly of something like half the Indian steel demand was not enough, the Government of India now propose to impose an excise duty of Rs. 4 per ton of steel made in India. The Bill allows the right to claim refund of this duty, in the event of the steel produced in this country being exported. There is also a countervailing import duty in most cases, which, however, will scarcely remove the handicap created originally for the sake of according preference to British goods. The raw material, if one may so describe it, is kept free even of revenue duties while in other instances a very limited countervailing import duty is imposed, with, of course, a much heavier duty on non-British goods.

The steel excise is objectionable, not only because it may render nugatory the basic and indispensable minimum of protection to a key industry; but, much more, because on principle it is wrong to handicap such industries in their infancy. Whether or not the excise will undo the absolutely indispensable protection it has pleased Government to accord to this industry may be left as an open question. As we have already pointed out, while all steel ingots of Indian make are to be exciseable, foreign 'semis' are free even from revenue duties. Even where a countervailing duty is imposed, it may be doubted if the Indian industry will be adequately protected, since the price-calculation, on which this countervailing import duty is to be fixed, is such that no real or substantial protection will be available to the Indian industry. But even if this were not so and even granting that, so far as the profits of the TISCO are concerned, they would be amply assured under this measure, attempt to levy an excise on indigenous production is fundamentally wrong and condemnable. Government may, at most, obtain some 50 lakhs in revenue from this duty. But the reaction on the country will be much greater, since the consumer will have to bear the burden, both of the excise and of the countervailing, or protective, duty. This is intolerable, simply because the consumer in this instance would be almost invariably the Indian Railways, or the Provincial and State Governments, who would each seek to pass on the burden of this tax to the public at large by increasing their own rates and fares. It would thus become a most harmful indirect tax, whose true burden is not fully revealed by the figure of the duty actually charged. For a gain of some 50 lakhs or so to Government, there would be a burden on the country of, perhaps, twice as much in ultimate reality. And the yet more sinister effect of this excise will be found in the bar it would impose upon the further development of this industry in the directions already instanced above,—which will then keep India permanently dependent upon foreign, that is, British, supplies in such articles. We trust the Legislative Assembly will not be manœuvred into accepting this preposterous proposal of Government.

CONGRESS AND STATES SUBJECTS:

Indian States Are Not Independent Entities Like Afghanistan, As Gandhiji Says: Congress Should Take Up States People's Cause

(By CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR.)

Mahatma Gandhiji's reply to Mr. N. C. Kelkar's letter has deeply hurt the subjects of Indian States. Mahatmaji says:

"The States are independent entities under he British law. That part of India which is described as British has no more power to shape the policy of the States than it has (say) that of Afghanistan or Ceylon."

"I wish it were otherwise but I recognise my impotence in the matter. India of the States is undoubtedly an integral part of geographical India but that carries us no further than where we stand to-day. Portuguese and French India are also an integral part of geographical India, but we are powerless to shape the course of events there."

Wrong Analogy

It seems that Mahatmaji is labouring under a misconception. French India and Portuguese India are not under the paramountcy of the British Crown. Afghanistan is an independent country. Ceylon is a Crown colony under the British Crown. But the Governor-General-in-Council of India exercises no rights of paramountcy or supervision over Ceylon on behalf of the Crown. It is directly governed from Downing Street. On the other hand all the Indian States under the suzerainty of the British Crown have to accept the advice and orders of the Government of India through the Political Department. The same Government which is responsible for British India, also exercises rights of Paramountcy on behalf of the British Crown. These powers of the Government of India can be exercised for the benefit of the subjects of Indian States, if the Indian National Congress sufficiently interests itself in the questions affecting Indian States. According to international law, our Indian States have no separate existence except as part and parcel of the British Empire in India, and to compare them with Afghanistan, French India or Portuguese India is a great blunder. H. E. H. the Nizam claimed equality but Lord Reading in 1926 rejected the claim and called him a vassal of the British Crown, over whom Paramountcy is exercised through the Government of India and the Butler Committee has quoted Lord Reading's reply with approval. It has laid down that Paramountcy is Paramountcy, it cannot be limited or defined. The White Paper envisages the entry of Indian States under the control of the Government of India, but does not provide for the entry of French India or Portuguese India. The Secretary of State for India has never dreamt of an independent Indian State like Nepal joining the Indian Federation.

Not Independent

My point is that we cannot treat Indian States in subordinate alliance with the Government of India as independent entities like Afghanistan, Nepal, French India or British India, as Mahatmaji seems to think, and that the Indian National Congress can do no harm but a lot of good to the subjects of Indian States, by taking them under its protection and getting the Paramount Power act in the right direction swiftly and get at least the minimum requisites of good government, laid down in the famous Irvin circular enforced in each and every Indian State and get the establishment of the beginnings of responsible government. Even as units of the future federation their administrations will have to be brought to the same level of efficiency for the public weal as those in British Indian Provinces. The Congress can do a lot in this direction and satisfy the subjects of Indian States, who have helped the Congress with men and money on so vast a scale in the late national struggle for "Purna Swaraj."

Duty Of Congress

If Indian States are separate entities like Afghanistan as Mahatmaji thinks, the subjects of those States can have no place in the Indian National Congress and Indian rulers will be fully justified in prohibiting their subjects from taking any part in the political movements in British India, as they are directed against the authority of the Government of India and provincial governments subordinate thereto, as faithful allies of the British Crown. We can have then no right to protest against the Foreigners" Act of Bikaner against British Indians. Perhaps Mahatma Gandhi is willing to be considered a foreigner in Bikaner but other British Indians object to being considered foreigners If Mahatmaji is right, the name of the Congress should be changed into. "British Indian National Congress" as it is impotent to do anything

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

NAZI REVOLT DEAD.

As was expected the Nazi revolt in Austria has been crushed. The revolt has placed Nazi Germany in a very awkward position from which it cannot escape without formally and actually surrendering many hopes. The process has already begun. A spokesman of Herr Hitler has proclaimed Germany's good will towards the Austrian Government and disclaimed any intention of interfering in Austria's internal affairs. The earlier "dramatic gesture," however, is creating some trouble. The appointment of von Papen is reported to have caused apprehension and suspicion. But we do not think Signor Mussolini will gratify his suspicion by doing anything foolish. He will gain his objects through other means. This is a very psychological and opportune moment to put Germany decisively "in her place." The Italian dictator will probably encourage the Austrian Government to press conditions on Germany, and Germany cannot refuse.

INEVITABLE DEVELOPMENT.

The Nazi revolt or rather the murder of Dr. Dollfuss has raised, internally, another issue which looks formidable and unexpected but is neither in fact. It is reported that "Vienna is in a state of excitement owing to fears of a new 'putsch' from the Heimwehr, of which Prince Starhemberg is the head." An earlier report had referred to the Prince's broadcast as in the tone of a claimant to the throne. But all this was only to be expected. Poor Dr. Dollfuss was more or less a puppet in the hands of Prince Starhemberg and Major Fey. He was a Chancellor on sufferance and would have no doubt been displaced in time, making room for a Dictatorship that was Fascist both in name and in fact. It is the inevitable that will happen only a little earlier and in circumstance of tragedy.

FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVE.

In an interview given on Sunday to the Associated Press, Mr. Satyamurti says that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney, in the course of their letter to the Working Committee had dismissed the idea of convening a Constituent Assembly as a distant dream, but he dissented from them as the Congress stood and believed in developing sufficient national strength which was the only justification for its existence. We quite agree with Mr. Satyamurti. The Congress is meaningless unless it is accepted as an institution to reduce what opponents call "impracticable"—Swaraj, for instance—into practical achievement. To affirm otherwise is to deny the very spirit and purpose of the Congress. Congress cannot compromise fundamentals on the basis of impracticability. And the Constituent Assembly is one of those fundamentals. But the Constituent Assembly should be genuine, to be elected, that is to say, on the basis of adult suffrage. This is a point that cannot be emphasised too highly or too often.

THEIR DUTY.

The resignation of Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney has naturally given rise to rumours regarding their future programme. One of them cedits Malaviyaji with the vague intention of joining the Hindu Mahasabha. We hope it is wrong. Malaviyaji's resignation from the Parliamentary Board of the Congress is regrettable enough, a rebound into the Mahasabha camp would be deplorable. The Mahasabha is almost exclusively concerned with the Communal Award. Its feelings against the White Paper, apart from the Award, can at best be described as 'indifferent.' Malaviyaji cannot support the Mahasabha because he would thereby be confusing the clear issue on which Congress is going to fight the Assembly elections and because no Congressman can possibly confuse the main issue without grave prejudice to his Congress ideology.

A DEFECTIVE BILL.

The statement issued by Messrs. S.K. Bole, Syed Munawar, S.C. Joshi and R.R. Bakhale on the Bombay Trades Disputes Conciliation Bill, rightly emphasises the main defect of that Bill, that it is not calculated to prevent trade disputes. The statement points out that in any machinery to deal with trade disputes the modern tendency is to lay emphasis more on their prevention than on settlement but that the present Bill, as it is, will operate only after a dispute takes a serious form. The signatories to the statement, therefore, believe that the Bill in its present form "will not serve the purpose of either preventing or settling the trade disputes beyond what has been found to be possible under the Trade Disputes Act." If the Government are earnest about maintaining industrial peace in the Presidency, they should so alter their Bill as to make it thoroughly acceptable to the recognised leaders of Labour both in the Legislative Council and outside it.

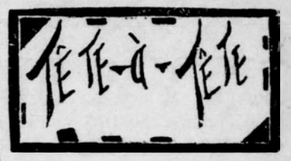
—PRESS VIEWS—

Government's Duty

It is the imperative duty of the Government to publish the correspondence to which the Home Member referred and reassure the country that the Local Governments will not be permitted to obstruct the election campaign of the Congress by preventing the leaders of the Congress, many of whom have served long sentences in prison for their political opinions, from contesting the ensuing elections. The Congress having withdrawn civil disobedience and lifted the ban on Council-entry, the Government of India should not under the operation of a rule which should never have been framed shut out Congressmen from participating in the elections.—"Tribune."

Advance Socialism

Socialism, which is supposed to be a distant cousin of Communism in the somewhat vivid imagination of the votaries of Imperialism-cum-Capitalism, is making headway in the country. If it has already rattled the nerves of the Congress Executive, it has definitely upset the mental balance of the powers-that-be. Jawaharlal Nehru had carried on a powerful and illuminating propaganda in his respite during the excursions to jail, and it was prevented only by his incarceration on a side issue.—"Swarajya."



The A. P. I. reports from headquarters that the breaking away of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney is hailed jubilantly in Hindu Mahasabha circles as "a bold and courageous stand in order to vindicate honour and self-respect."

Which at any rate vindicates "Hindu Mahasabha circles." Once and for all they stand exonerated from allegations that their sense of "honour and self-respect" was prejudiced and perverted by an element or so of national freedom from foreign domination.

* * * *

The members of the Indian hockey team that is going to Afghanistan have been asked to sign a pledge that they would "absolutely refrain from indulging in politics by word or deed."

They must refrain, therefore, from:—

(1) Attending all functions in their honour. They would be in the nature of international functions and hence "politics."

(2) Accepting even the Royal command to an audience. Kingship—to say nothing of foreign kingship—is of the essence of politics.

(3) Receiving visitors or talking to them. For supposing a member is asked which part of India he comes from and answers British India or Indian India, the reply will unavoidably relate to the distinction between the two. Politics.

Or supposing he is asked his name. Conversation will quickly veer round to communalism. Politics.

Or supposing the courteous Afghan makes the conventional inquiry about the journey or the visitor's reaction to Afghanistan. The one will involve reference to the Khyber, the other, a comparison between India and Arghanistan. Dangerous politics in both cases. and

(4) Playing any match. The brilliance of stick work may remind spectators of the world famous 'lathi' work by the police of India or may lead by a natural transition to a discussion of India's uniqueness in certain other aspects of her status among nations. The game will, therefore, amount indirectly and by suggestion to politics both by word and deed.

* * * *

Finally, the team, immediately it signs the pledge, should unpack its luggage and cancel the tour. For, believe it or not the visit itself is indulging in politics by deed. You see the object is to play matches on the occasion of "the Afghan Independence Day Celebrations."

* * * *

"The concern", says a contributor, "of some of the Congressmen to get into the Assembly would shame even the Liberals ....."

It would be a loose way of describing him, but Congressman Jamnadas Mehta is actually flying back to India with that object.

* * * *

The Viceroy and Lady Beatrix Stanley visited Indore on Saturday last. The main function connected with the visit was, of course, a couple of pronouncements—the Maharaja proposing the toast and the Viceroy responding—at the usual banquet which in its grandness always does honour to the grandeur of the Host and the Guests, if not to the poverty of the subjects.

* * * *

Any way, the function was a great and brilliant success as usual and the pronouncements also were of a very high order—as usual.

His Highness dealt with the record of the good work done and being done; referred to his desire for closer co-operation between British India and Indian India and concluded by demanding that the "position, rights and privileges of the States and their rulers" shall be "adequately safeguarded."

His Highness forgot to mention that "States" was synonymous with "rulers" But that makes no matter. It is always understood.

* * * *

His Excellency agreed, needless to say, and emphasised that "the special characteristics, individuality and historic traditions of the States should be respected."

His Excellency forgot to mention in whose interests. But it makes no matter. They too are always understood.

* * * *

By the way, speaking on the economic depression—which never affects banquets, balls, receptions etc.—His Excellency observed: "We are not yet out of the wood. I do, however, believe that so far as the Empire is concerned, we have weathered the worst storm."

Nothing to worry about. On the contrary; why not continue to remain in the wood and in the thickest part of it. The thicker the wood the more successful is it a protection against storms.

"Agent And His 'Sub' Appointed Same Day"

Role Of Bhagawandas In Insurance Business

PROSECUTION WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED IN CASE AGAINST HORNIMAN

Mr. Tijoriwalla, who had appointed Mr. Bhagwandas Laxmidas, the complainant in the defamation suit against Mr. B. G. Horniman, as an Insurance Agent, both of the New Asiatic Insurance Company and of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, was further cross-examined before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday afternoon.

In the course of the cross-examination, witness said that the letter appointing himself as Organiser and the complainant as a Sub-Agent, were issued on the same date.

Mr. Carden Noad with Mr. Frank Oliveira and Mr. Reuben Solomon appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Fazul G. R. Khairaz with Mr. E. J. Biem instructed by Mr. Lakhia of Messrs. Lakhia and Company, Solicitors, defended Mr. B. G. Horniman.

At the outset, Mr. Fazal Khairaz, Counsel for Mr. Horniman, addressed the Court regarding the relevancy of the correspondence which took place between Mr. Tijoriwalla, the witness and the New Asiatic Insurance Co., Delhi, in connection with the appointment of the witness as their Chief Agent. Mr. Khairaz contended that the correspondence was relevant and should go in as exhibits, because Mr. Horniman in his article had said "it would be interesting to know what insurance business he (Bhagwandas Laxmidas) had ever done and whether he represented any Insurance Company at all." The fact, in issue was, whether the complainant ever represented any Insurance Company at all and whether he was appointed as alleged by Tijoriwalla as his sub-agent. Further the Court should ascertain whether Tijoriwalla was ever an agent of the New Asiatic Insurance Company and whether he had any authority to appoint any sub-agents. Mr. Khairaz said that on the last occasion he had asked Tijoriwalla to produce any letter of appointment from the New Asiatic Insurance Company and he had said that he did not have the letter.

His submission was that Tijoriwalla was never appointed an agent, but negotiations to appoint him as the Chief Agent were going on and these broke down.

Mr. Frank Oliveira objected.

Magistrate: Can you tell us what particular letter you want from the correspondence?

"A HANDICAP TO DEFENCE."

Mr. Khairaz urged that the burden of proof as to the appointment of Tijoriwalla as the Agent of the New Asiatic Insurance Co., lay on the prosecution, but since it has been shifted to him, his contention would be that either the letter should be produced or the Court should draw the inference that Tijoriwalla was never appointed agent. On the last occasion, Mr. Carden Noad had agreed to put in the whole file of correspondence. If this was not going to be done, he submitted that it would be a great hardship to the defence.

Mr. Oliviera said that Tijoriwalla had carried on business with the New Asiatic Company till May 12, let the defence disprove it.

"DE FACTO AGENTS."

Mr. Khairaz said that on the last occasion, Mr. Carden Noad had contended that the letter of April 14 from the New Asiatic Insurance Co., to Tijoriwalla established the fact that Tijoriwalla was "de facto" agent. This species of "de facto" agents, Mr. Khairaz contended was unknown to law. There could be only two agreements, either written or oral but in this case all that Mr. Tijoriwalla was able to produce was the terms on which an arrangement for the agency was to be made. When the terms mentioned in this letter were not accepted the negotiations broke down.

"LETTER FILED AS EXHIBIT."

Mr. Khairaz then called upon Mr. Tijoriwalla to produce the file containing the correspondence between him and the New Asiatic Insurance Co., and also to produce the letter of April 18 containing the terms of the proposed agreement.

Witness then produced the file and Mr. Khairaz after perusing the file said the letter of April 18th was missing and had disappeared from the file. (Laughter).

Mr. Oliveira volunteered to look into the file and after turning over the letters in the file said that the letter of April 18th was not there.

Ultimately, the letter was produced by the clerk of Mr. Tijoriwalla, who came to Court, and Mr. Khairaz tendered it as an exhibit.

"DID NOT ENQUIRE INTO HIS PAST."

Q: Before you appointed the complainant as sub-agent of the New Asiatic Insurance Company, did you make any inquiries about him?—What inquiries were there to be made, he was a landlord and a man of influence.

Q: So you made no inquiries at all?—It was not necessary.

Q: How long you have known him?—For the last ten or twelve years.

Q: Have you known him as landlord for the past ten or twelve years?—I came to him as a landlord recently.

Q: What did you know him as before?

Witness made a lengthy statement that he was staying in Bombay for the last 44 years and that he was doing Insurance business for number of years and in the course of his business he came in contact with so many people.

Q: I don't want to know that. What did you know the complainant as?—As a gentleman. (Heatedly)

Mr. Oliveira to the witness. Don't get excited.

Q: So you depended upon his influence?—That is the chief factor on which I rely.

Magistrate: I suppose you were not concerned with his character. He may have been a bucketshop keeper. You were an Insurance Agent and you wanted business. You were not concerned with the character of the man who was to get you the business?—Unless he has a good character how could he have influence and get business.

Magistrate: That is one way of looking at it (Laughter).

Mr. Khairaz: So you depended upon his influence to get business?—Through his influence I got business of Rs. 75,000.

Q: Did you satisfy yourself that he had any influence?—Yes.

WHY BUSINESS WAS HELD OVER

Q: You have said that on April 28 you had appointed the complainant as agent of the New Asiatic Insurance Co., and that on May 12 the Agency ceased. How much completed business did he put in during this time?—The complainant told me that it was "adhikmas" (an extra month in the Hindu year which occurs every three years) and that being a holy month, Hindus generally did not do business. Therefore the complainant told me that he could not put in any business in that month.

Mr. Oliviera pointed out that the reply of the witness as interpreted by the Court Interpreter was wrong and that what the witness stated was "that he would collect business but not put it through."

Mr. Khairaz objected to Mr. Oliveira interpreting the replies of the witness.

Witness was then asked the same question and the interpretor corrected himself and gave the answer as indicated by Mr. Oliviera.

Q: So the complainant did not put through a single rupee worth of business for the Asiatic during that month?—Yes that being an "adhikamas" it was not possible.

Q: Do you know English or not?—Witness (in English) "No". Magistrate: You are answering in English. (Laughter).

Q. Who attended to your correspondence with the New Asiatic Insurance Company?—My clerk.

Q: You said that it being "Adhikmas' the complainant did not put through any business?—Yes.

Q: Do you suggest that putting through business in this month, which is holy month, as inauspicious and canvassing business is auspicious?—That is so. (Laughter)

Q: Did the complainant make an application for being made an Agent of the New Asiatic Company?—Yes.

Q: How many application forms did he send?—One.

Q: Do you produce that application form?—Yes. (An application form dated April 27 was produced.)

Q: Did you write to the New Asiatic Co., and tell them that the complainant had been appointed an Agent by you?—No. Unless the sub.Agents put through business it is not the practice to do so.

Mr. Khairaz drew the attention of the Court to the fact that the application form was quite clean and crisp.

Mr. Oliveira: No use making these veiled allegations.

Mr. Khairaz: This is not an allegation. I am commenting on a fact.

Q: Unless and until a sub-agent puts in some business it is not your practice to inform the company of these appointments?—Why should I? They are my Sub-Agents. The Company is not concerned in it.

Q: When were you appointed the Agent of the Industrial and Prudential Insurance Co.?—I was appointed Agent practically from the 12th May. As soon as the Agency of the New Asiatic terminated I saw Mr. Desai of the Industrial and Prudential Insurance Co. That being the Hindu Day of "Amavashya," I did not enter into agreement.

Q: When was the agreement entered into?—Subsequently on the 17th May.

Q: When did you appoint the complainant as the sub-agent for the Industrial and Prudential?—I went and saw Mr. Bhagawandas on the morning of the 14th May and told him that the Agency of the New Asiatic had ceased .....

Mr. Khairaz said to indulge in a vulgarity three-fourths of what the witness had said was: "apple sauce". (Laughter.)

"COMPLETED BUSINESS."

Witness continuing, said that on the morning of May 14 he went to the shop of Bhagwandas and told him that he had terminated the agency with New Asiatic and that he had settled with the Industrial and Prudential on the 12th, a company of 22 years standing and asked him that it would be better for him to join this company.

Q: So you appointed him as sub-agent on May 14?—The Company appointed him as sub-agent on May 14.

Q: Between the 14th May and the 18th May how much business did the complainant put through?—He put in Rs. 15,500.

Q: How much completed business—Rs. 5,000.

Q: By completed business what I mean is did the Company accepted any premium in respect of policies put in by the complainant upto May 18?—That is not possible.

Q: You told us a little while ago that it was not your practice to intimate the appointment of sub-agents to the Insurance Company till they had put through some business?—Yes.

Q: But in the case of the Industrial and Prudential Insurance Co., you took the complainant and told them that he had been appointed Sub-Agent although he had not put through any business?—The Industrial and Prudential have their Head Office in Bombay and so I informed them. But in the case of the New Asiatic their Head Office was in Delhi.

Q: Could you not have written to them?—As I was the Chief Agent there was no need to write.

Q: Can you produce the letter from the New Asiatic Co. styling you as "Chief Agent"?—Witness produced an envelope, which Mr. Khairaz perused and said that it was posted in Bombay and received in Bombay.

"THE TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS."

Witness was then questioned whether he had gone through all the details furnished by the complainant when he applied to become an agent of the Industrial and Prudential Insurance Co. Witness said that he had done so and Mr. Khairaz pointed out to him several questions answered by the complainant in the form and stated that these were not the true state of affairs.

Counsel particularly drew attention to the question regarding the financial stability of the applicant and asked the witness whether he had made sufficient inquiries regarding the financial standing of the complainant and whether he knew that during the past ten years, the complainant had to resort to Pathan and Marwari money lenders owing to financial embarrassments.

Mr. Tijoriwala stated that he was not aware of the financial embarrassments of the complainant.

"THE ORIGINAL APPLICATION."

Witness' attention was then drawn to the column where the experience of the agent had to be stated and Counsel pointed out that although the complainant had admitted in the witness box that he himself did not know any insurance business, the answer to the question was "yes." Witness stated that the partner of the complainant had some knowledge of insurance business.

Mr. Oliveira pointed out that the Form had been signed by N. Bhagwandas and Co. and as such the knowledge of the partner was sufficient.

Mr. Khairaz then made the discovery that the form had been signed in the following manner "sd. N. Bhagwandas and Co." and he drew the attention of the court to the fact that this was certainly not the original of the application.

The witness made a search in his file for their original and called his clerk to assist him in the search but failed to produce the original application.

APPOINTING THE SUB-AGENT.

Continuing the cross-examination of the witness Mr. Khairaz asked when the letter appointing the complainant as sub-Agent of the Industrial and Prudential Insurance Company was received by him.

Witness: Bhagwandas does not know anything about this. On the 16th Seth Lalji Naranji died. On the 17th the letter of appointment was drawn and it was given to me on the 18th.

Q: I put it to you that you received the letter of appointment on the evening of 18th in the Company's office?—I have no recollection about it.

Questioned further, witness admitted that he had given an acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter in the despatch book of the Company.

Q: If the despatch book says that the letter was received by you on the 18th is it correct?—It is only a letter. What importance is to be attached to it whether it is received a day earlier or a day late.

Q: What is the date of your appointment as the agent of the Company?—The same as that of the complainant.

Witness was then asked to explain how it was that the complainant had been appointed a sub-agent of the Company on the same date as he was appointed and furthermore given precedence over 10 or 12 other sub-agents some of whom had been later appointed.

Witness explained that in the case of Bhagwandas he had canvassed Rs. 16,500 worth of business for the New Asiatic Company which he transferred to the Industrial and Prudential Company and therefore was given precedence over the other agents.

Mr. Khairaz pointed out to the witness that the statement of the complainant was that he had received proposals amounting to Rs. 16,500 on the evening of May 16 at the opening ceremony and nowhere in his evidence had he stated that he canvassed prior to that date any business. Witness said that the business had been canvassed prior to that date and at the opening ceremony he had taken three clerks from the Prudential Company to fill up the forms.

Concluding his cross-examination of the witness Mr. Khairaz put it to him that the opening ceremony of the complainant's office had never taken place and the whole thing was mere fiction. Witness denied it.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to August 7.

I Accuse The Police

Under the above title the first of a series of articles by

B. G. HORNIMAN

dealing further with the revelations of the "Sutta-Khel" raid case and particularly the failure of the Police to suppress gambling notoriously going on in Old Sutta Galli will appear in

TO-DAY'S "SENTINEL"

NAZI FUGITIVES DISARMED

MUNICH, July 30.

The Reichswehr came in conflict with Austrian Legionaries (Nazi fugitives) in Upper Bavaria, when a considerable number of the latter tried to cross the frontier near Fuessen.

The road from there to Reutte in Tyrol was packed with them. A strong detachment of the Reichswehr with armoured cars formed cordon on both sides of the road and disarmed the Legionaries.—Reuter.

SUPPRESSING INDIAN "REDS"

Hoare Says, Party Was Declared Unlawful After Consulting Him

LONDON, July 30.

In the House of Commons Mr. George Griffiths asked whether it was contemplated to hold any celebartions in connection with the Royal Jubilee in India.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he was sure that India wished to join in the celebrations on this auspicious occasion and that arrangements would be made in conformity with the rest of the Empire. He was unable to say more at present.

Mr. Maxton asked why the Communist party in India was declared unlawful.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that the Communist Party in India was declared unlawful on the ground that it had for its objects, interference with the administraiion of law and order, constituting a danger to public peace. No other similar organisations hitherto had been declared unlawful. Sir Samuel Hoare was satisfied that the organisation of this party in India would be the greatest danger to stability and order.

The Declaration was made after consultation with himself.—Reuter.

BENARES ARRESTS SIMLA'S ATTENTION

(Continued from page 1.)

ed whether it was a fact that the Party leaders declined to take advantage of the offer under the conditions laid down by the Government.

Mr. Lumby replied that that was true of two parties but one Party took advantage of the offer made.

MR. CHAWLA'S FLIGHT.

Sir Frank Noyce replying to Mr. Bhupat Singh said that the aerodrome Officer was present to see Mr. Chawla off in the ordinary course of his duties. No other Government official was present. A great deal of trouble was taken to obtain permits for Mr. Chawla's flight and to assist him by seeing that he started with all the documents and information necessary to ensure he would not be delayed in other countries. Arrangements were made only to cover the flight to Europe as, so far as the Government were aware, Mr. Chawla made no arrangements which would enable him to fly round the world.

DOCK LABOURERS BILL.

The passage of Indian Dock Labourers Bill giving effect to the convention concerning protection against accidents was easy, there being very few speeches and Sir Joseph Bhore was cheered at the third reading.

Mr. Matin Choudhury welcomed the bill as a step in the right direction.

Mr. Mudaliar wanted the maritime Indian States to fall in line with British India.

Mr. B. Das suggested that the Indian Princes should not be allowed to represent India at the League of Nations if they did not give effect to recommendations of the Conventions.

On the motion of Sir Nripendra Sircar the House passed a bill amending certain enactments and repealing certain other enactments.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed moved an amendment which gave the Governor-General the power to certify a passenger as a fit person for sailing who had been inoculated against cholera within the period to be prescribed by him and not six months as laid down in the Merchant Shipping Act.

The Government opposed the resolution which was rejected.

SEA CUSTOMS ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. A. J. Raisman moved that the Bill amending the Sea Customs Act be taken into consideration. He said that under Section 42 Sea Cusoms Act 1878 a drawback of seven-eighths of the Customs duty paid on goods on importation was repayable at the time of re-export of the goods subject to certain conditions.

The Government of India had long felt that the grant of drawback on used goods was wrong in principle and they had now decided that the payment of such drawback should be discontinued except in special cases to be prescribed by rules.

DUTY-FREE CARS?

Government, he assured, the House, proposed to consult the interests concerned before enforcing these rules. He informed the House that only one objection had been received against, namely, from the Automobile Association against the nonrefund of duty on cars belonging to tourists but, said the speaker, the Government had under consideration the introduction of the system which now obtained in European countries namely that cars should be allowed to come duty free into India on a guarantee from the Automobile Association that the owner intended to take it back after his tour or visit. In case the owner failed to take the car back the Automobile Association would have to pay the duty to the Government.

Mr. Jadhav welcomed the bill as it abolished the system of refunding duty on foreign cinema films which unduly competed with indigenous films.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh wanted to know whether rule making powers were not too wide and hoped that before making rules the Government would consult the general public. The motion for consideration was passed and the House next discussed the bill clause by clause.

Sir Leslie Hudson moved an amendment to the second clause which, as amended reads that the Governor-General "may, subject to the condition of previous publication from time to time by notification in a "Gazette of India," makes rules in respect of goods which have been taken into use between importation and exportation."

The Government accepted the amendment which was passed and without any further discussion the House passed the Bill.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT.

On a motion of Mr. Sanjiva Row the House also passed a bill amending the Negotiable Instruments Act as passed by the Council of State and reported on by the Select Committee and a bill amending Indian Trusts Act, as passed by the Council of State.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

Austrian Cabinet Formed After Spirited Conference

Herr Schausnigg Appointed Chancellor But Heimwehr Hold Reins Of Office

VIENNA, July 30.

Herr Schauschnigg has been appointed Chancellor, Prince Starhemberg Vice-Chancellor, and Major Fey Minister of Interior.

The other Cabinet Ministers are: Herr Berger Waldenegg, Foreign; Doctor Buresch, Finance. While Herr Schauschnigg is additionally entrusted with the portfolios of Defence and Education, and Prince Starhemberg additionally with that of Minister of Security, giving him responsibility for the gendarmerie and auxiliary forces.

The constitution of the Cabinet was only agreed to after an eight-hour spirited Conference and though the Christian Socialist Party has gained outward success by Schauschnigg's appointment, the fact that the Vice-Chancellorship and the port folios of Security, Interior and Foreign Affairs are held by the Heimwehr means that victory is really theirs. Herr Schauschnigg who is a church adherent, and a moderate is less hated in opposition circles.—Reuter.

FRESH CRISIS AVERTED

VIENNA, July 30.

The formation of a new "cabinet of compromise" has averted fresh crisis and brought temporary peace in Vienna.

While the appointment of Herr Schuschnigg was an undoubted success for the Catholics, it was counterbalanced by the fact that four of the most important posts are held by Heimwehr whose resignation of Chancellorship in favour of Herr Schuschnigg is not considered permanent.

The inclusion of Major Fey in the Cabinet has provided a big surprise, as the Christian Social circles made no secret of their personal aversion to Major Fey whose appointment as a major in the office is due to a strong determination of Heimwehr, to defend his rights.

The trial of the Nazi rebels begins this afternoon.—Reuter.

COURTS MARTIAL SET UP IN AUSTRIA

Empowered To Give Only "Live Or Die" Verdict

VIENNA, July 30.

Special Courts Martial each consisting of one judge and three army officers, only tmpowered either to acquit or to condemn to death, are this afternoon likely to deal with the ring-leaders of the attack on the Chancellery.

Otto Panetta has confessed to have shot Dr. Dollfuss.

Another accused is Franz Holzweber, ex-Regular Sergeant who is alleged to be the leader of the coup. These and Hudel, who posed as the Major in the raid on the Chancellery, are kept separately, guarded.

Meantime, the Nazi, Wilhelm Roeck is sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for attempting to blow up the railway bridge.—Reuter.

AMERICA BEATS ENGLAND

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WIMBLEDON, July 30.

In the Davis Cup Tennis Lott and Stoefen (America) beat Hughes and Lee (England) 7/5, 6/0, 4/6, 9/7.

FINAL CALL-OVER IN STEWARDS CUP.

LONDON, July 30.

Following is the final call-over in the Stewards Cup:—

100 to 9 against Strathcarron (offered 100 to 8 taken); 12 to 1 Figaro; 100 to 8 Coroado Hidago; 100 to 6 Clustine, Alluvial, North Devon; 20 to 1 Manitoba, Pomposa, Morfair, Green Ore; 25 to 1 The Old Pretender (taken and offered); 25 to 1 Unlikely (offered); 25 to 1 Crumpets (offered 28 to 1 taken); 28 to 1 Scattercash. Nevertheless; 33 to 1 Old Riley (taken and offered); 33 to 1 Bidon, Anagypta, Maid of Essex, Thermidor (offered). 40 to 1 Propaganda; and 50 to 1 Ben (taken and offered).—Reuter.

PRESIDENT'S ADVICE TO NEW CABINET

"Preserve Unity & Work In Increasing Earnestness"

VIENNA, July 30.

An unconfirmed report states that a party of Nazis tried secretly to enter the hospital where Dr. Rintelen was placed after he attempted to shoot himself while under arrest and rescue him.

Nurses' suspicions being aroused, they telephoned to the ward where the police on duty and other quarters with the result that the Nazis were arrested and taken to prison.

Chancellor Schuschnigg presented the Cabinet to President Miklas, who urged them to preserve unity and work in increasing earnestness especially in the next few weeks in order to create the needed stability. Train traffic between Germany and Austria resumed, but passengers are subjected to severe examination. Germans must have special permits. Pedestrian and other minor traffic across the frontier has absolutely ceased.—Reuter's Extra Special.

WHO SHOT DOLLFUSS?

VIENNA, July 30.

The public were not admitted to the heavily guarded court when the trial opened in the afternoon in Landesgericht before the Special Court Martial of Otto Panetta, Franz Holzweber.

The accused, whom each was charged with firing one shot, were wearing plain clothes but were deprived of bootlaces for fear of suicide and were guarded not only by the police but also by troops with fixed bayonets. The Public Prosecutor declared that Panetta confessed to shooting Dr. Dolfuss but maintained that it was not intentional as word had been given there to be "no slaughter."

The Prosecutor added that two shots fird were not fatal and that Dollfuss died of haemorrhage because he was not allowed to receive aid after he was wounded.—Reuter

Jehangirkhan Selected

LONDON, July 30.

Jehangir Khan is selected to play in two matches, at Folkstone and Festival in England Eleven against Australians on September 1st and Gentlemen against Players on September 5.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 34 years.)

THE OLDEST AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE IN INDIA.

Where the training for all the following **SPECIALISED PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMAS** was originally introduced and whose **SUCCESSES SURPASS** those of **ALL INDIAN INSTITUTIONS PUT** together:—

Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.); Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Salesmanagers (By I.S.M.A.); Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); General Commerce (L.C.C. & D.Com.I.M.C.); Auditing (R. A.); Gregg Shorthand. A new specialisation in Accountancy Course is also introduced this year, viz. International Accountants (A. I. A. C.).

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST

Write or call for Prospectus and list of courses.

80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Exhibitions In India

WHAT IS WRONG WITH MANY OF THEM?

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since last two years a number of Exhibitions have been held all over India for promoting Indian industries and I have seen that Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and some principal cities in U. P. have made good progress in regularly organising large Industrial Exhibitions every year. But it is rather regrettable to note that the spirit of Swadeshi is slackening in Delhi, U.P. and Northern India. In this connection the following few lines will prove the fact.

The methods of holding Exhibitions in the Punjab are very curious and highly detrimental to country's interests. Certain parties are at work in the Punjab to hold Exhibitions in one name or another. They get as many stall-holders as possible representing any kinds of manufactures, Indian and foreign also.

The beginning was made by a party at Lahore who held the "Indian Empire Exhibition" at Lahore in December 1933, and another was held at Simla last year and this summer, vid., "Simla Industrial Exhibition." This propaganda is spreading slowly throughout the Punjab and I have heard that nearly three parties are trying to hold such an Exhibition at Amritsar on the occasion of the next Diwali festival. The spirit of Swadeshi is dead in the Punjab, and this can be vroved by the sale of foreign articles and cloth on a large scale in the two principal cities of Northern India viz., Lahore and Amritsar.

One can well imagine the evil effects of holding such exhibitions in India at a time when the Indian manufacturers are facing trade depression and struggling with foreign competitors. The Indian manufaacturers who have already participated in such exhibitions must have learnt a lesson, and should have resolved not to participate in those exhibitions where there is a mixture of foreign and indigenous goods.

There is a general belief among the organisers of large exhibitions that foreign machinery may be allowed to be exhibited in order to educate the people to manufacture articles with the aid of modern machinery. But they forget the drain of wealth to foreign countries by their increased use. Moreover the foreign manufacturers and dealers of automobiles, machinery (electrical and mechanical), radio and other allied industries are powerful enough to introduce their products in our country in one way or the other, and hence they do not need any support like other Indian industries. I think it is with this object in view that the All-India Swadeshi Sangh recently defined the word "Swadeshi" which is now known to the public. The aim of an exhibition in India should be to encourage mostly hand-made industries by which thousands of homes can earn their livelihood and a large number of unemployed persons get work.

It is, therefore, desirable that the general public will not support such exhibitions as will result in waste of time and money. And the Indian manufacturers should abstain from participating in such Exhibitions to safeguards their own interests.—Yours, etc.,

NAGINDAS N. SHAH.

Amritsar July, 25.

Students And Socialism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May we say a few words in reply to 'Observer' who essays to refute some of the statements regarding the Congress Socialist meeting made in our letter which was published in your paper on Thursday. To begin with 'Observer' fails even to see the simple fact that there were four signatories to our letter and not three as he states. From this the public can conclude what value to attach to his other observations.

To come to the observations proper we have to say that 'Observer' first states that there was no discrepancy in your report and later goes on to say that it was not possible to say who created the trouble and when. By thus condemning himself from his own mouth he saves us the bother of contradicting him by citing facts.

Further when he qualifies our challenge to a debate by such adjectives as 'petty and insignificant' he merely degenerates into abuse for want of arguments. While we are at this point we should like to know what trials have the Congress Socialists survived in their three months of existence.

As for our contention regarding the passing of the resolution, it is amply borne out by papers which say that the votes were equally divided on either side.

In conclusion we have to say that the personal remarks in relation to us made by 'Observer' we hold below contempt.—Yours, etc.,

K. T. CHANDY,
ASHOKA MEHTA,
V. G. PITTIE, &
RAMESH DESAI.

July 28.

Meat-Eating

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. J. K. Daji's letter on the question of meat-eating may mislead people into the belief that it is immaterial what food one eats so long as the quantity is moderate. This is not the point under discussion. It seems to me that the question is what is more advantageous to a nation as a whole, a vegetable or meat diet. One can pick individual cases and point to a vegetarian who lives to a very long age and vice versa, but this throws no light on the subject.

Does Dr. Daji eat his food without condiment? I would remind him that India is the home of condiments and no Indian, be he a vegetarian or meat eater, would eat anything unless well seasoned with "masala," chillies, salt, etc. Medical science tells us that condiments help digestion as they promote a flow of gastric juice, etc. Even salt is a condiment. Would Dr. Daji follow nature and eat raw vegetables and uncooked meat to attain his ideal of long life and strength, as a Parsee?

I bet he wouldn't.—Yours, etc.,

"STICK TO FACTS."

Political Prisoners

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was learnt through the newspapers that the Government had decided to release all the political prisoners before the 15th July 1934. but no such action has been taken uptil now. There are many political prisoners in Yeravada, Nasik, and Sabarmati Jails, who ought to have been released long ago. It seems from the action of the Government that those who are released were sentenced under the Emergency Ordinance Power Act, who had defied the order of the notices served on them. The Government might have thought in releasing these political prisoners that they are less dangerous in the present circumstances. At present those who are still behind the prison bars, might have been considered by the Government more dangerous to the safety of the public as they are sentenced under the Criminal Law Amendment Act 17 (1) (2) of 1908. Mr. Morarji Desai, Kaka Kalelker and Mr. Ranade of Poona have been released one year before the expiry of their terms. One can summarise from all these facts that the Government has decided to release those prisoners who are sentenced under Emergency Ordinances. But there are many political prisoners, behind the doors of prisons, who were sentenced under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908. If they are considered more dangerous then they have already completed their sentences of two years under that Act. then why should they not be released for the remaining period on the assumption that they are serving at present under Ordinance Act?—Yours, etc.,

MAGANBHAI I. PATEL.

Idar State Caste Tyranny Removal Act.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The draft Bill to abolish caste tyranny from the Idar State has been published in the State Gazette for the month of July 1934, and the public opinion is invited upon it within two months.

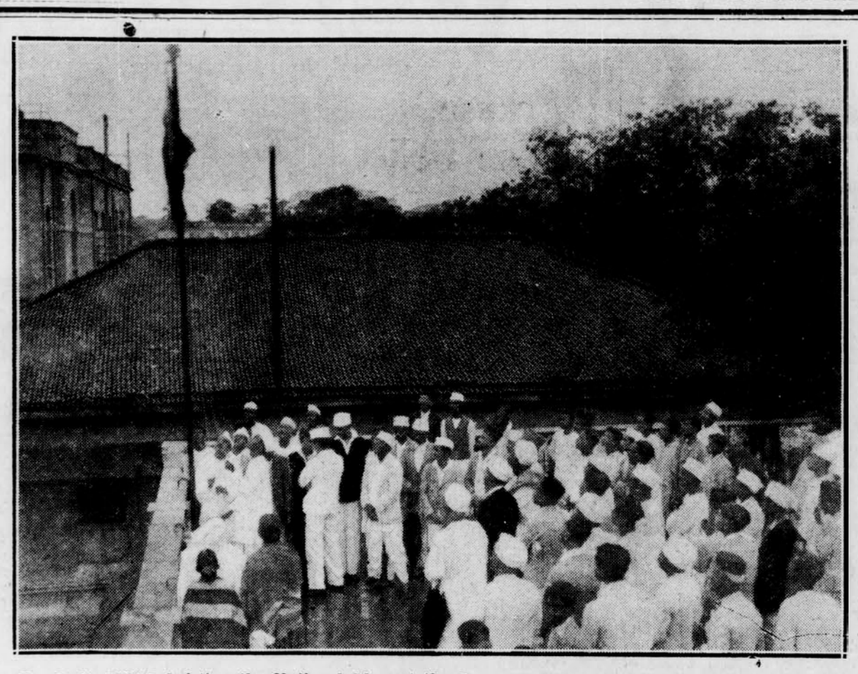
The Child and Unsuitable Marriage Act has been in force in the State for the last two years and at present the Idar State, under the Dewanship of Rai Bahadur Bhandariji, is not only striving hard for the social and economic uplift of the people but is also making appreciable progress in education, sanitation and other activities, and many schemes have been laid down for the amelioration of the people.

As soon as the announcement of "The Caste Tyranny Removal Bill" is made by the State, the orthodox elements of the State subjects and especially the so-called leaders of the Mahajans, Punchas, are running helter-skelter, to gather opinion against this measure, thinking that if it is passed into law, they will be no where as the Bill aims at putting down all harassments and tyrannies meted out to many individuals by such leaders of the castes and a person will be almost free from the caste harassments and other social evils.

It is, therefore, the duty of the every reform-loving youth of the State to muster strong to support the Bill and to send their representations to His Highness and "The Mahekma-Khas" strongly requesting them to pass the measure.

I am emphatically of opinion that no social progress is possible without State's interference and I have no doubt that His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Idar and the Dewan Saheb who is responsible for formulating this Bill being himself a great reformer, will earn the blessings of the thousands human souls by finally enacting the Bill as law, and will make their names memorable in the history of Idar.—Yours, etc.

B. N. JANI.



Mr. S. K. PATIL hoisting the National Flag at the Congress House on Sunday morning on the occasion of the monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony.

BALDWIN ON DISARAMENT

LONDON, July 30.

The Commons debate on Air Policy is initiated by the Labour vote of censure regretting the British Government should adopt the policy of rearmament.

Mr. Baldwin replying said: "Imperial defence and disarmament agitated the minds of Government for many years, but the survey had never been conducted. Conditions at present were of greater difficulty than the past year. The barometer had never been stable and he regretted, that it showed a downward tendency. Difficulties had been made more difficult in the absence of Germany from the international councils and there was little probability of her return. Events in the various parts of Europe created a greater sense of uneasiness and malaise than hitherto.

Saar, Memel and Danzig have been the disturbing events, then the tragic incidents in Germany and lastly, Austria's showing a spirit abroad in Europe, which could not be curbed and might make our task impossible of achievement."

"The British increase in the past four years is trifling, only 42 machines, while the French increased their armaments by two or three hundred machines and voted a credit of 15 million sterling for reorganisation. Italy increased 65 machines and had to-day between 1,000 and 1,100 and providing two and three-quarter million sterling for reorganisation. Belgium is increasing the frontline strength by 30 per cent. The United States increased by 240 machines in four years and announced the approval of additional 1,184 air-craft. Russia is making a considerable increase to an already large force."

"The position in Germany is difficult to estimate, but we have always recognized that the moment Germany felt free to re-arm, the consideration of air would be one of her principal considerations. She has the argument of her defenceless position in air to try to make herself secure."

"I say no more at present, upon what may lie behind that, but it is a situation of potential gravity, which will be idle and foolish to ignore. The collective security may be the ultimate security of Europe, but if armaments be of any value in collective security, the forces must properly be equipped."—Reuter's Special.

Increased Activities In Congress House

B. P. C. C. Decides To Raise Second Story Of Main Office Building

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which assembled at the Congress House, on Monday evening, agreed to sanction a sum of Rs. 7,000 to raise the second storey of the present main Congress Office Building.

Mr. Nagindas Master, the Vice-President, was in the chair in the absence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, who has been to Benares.

PATIL WELCOMED.

At the outset, the Chairman welcomed Mr. S.K. Patil on behalf of the B.P.C.C.

Mr. Patil thanked the Chairman and others for the honour done to him.

Mr. Abidaly Jafferbhai, the General Secretary, then moved the following resolution:—

"Resolved that the Estate Committee Secretary be authorised to raise the second storey of the main Congress Office Building at a cost of not exceeding Rs. 7,000."

MORE ACCOMMODATION WANTED.

In support of his resolution, the mover said that the work of the B.P.C.C. had increased and the officials felt the necessity of increasing the present accommodation. The officials of the B.P.C.C. were in need of separate accommodation, due to the increase in work. The mover also felt the need of proper accommodation for the Press representatives, for whom there was no adequate arrangements at present. He hoped that the Committee would unanimously pass the resolution.

LONG OVER-DUE.

Mr. S.K. Patil, in seconding the resolution said that the building of the second storey of the Congress House was long over-due.

He expressed that it was possible that the amount could be realised from the Reception Committee of the 48th Congress Session.

WHY THIS WASTE?

Mr. C.K. Narayanswami opposed the resolution and said that the amount, if it could be obtained, should not be wasted in investing on property. He held that the money should be utilised for political organisation. It could be used in the raising of a citizens' militia. If the Congress Executive felt that there was necessity of more room for the accommodation of the offices, they ought not to have rented the adjoining Congress buildings. The speaker thought that if the money was spent on raising the second storey, it would be a waste at the present moment. He suggested that with that amount efforts should be made to bring into existence a permanent volunteer organisation, which was very essential.

MERE SPECULATION.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas supporting Mr. Narayanswami said that the Congress at present had not got enough funds, and could not afford to waste money on luxuries. Hoping to get the amount from the Reception Committee would be mere speculation and if the Executive wanted, they could spend the money on political propaganda than investing the money on building. The speaker felt that there was no genuine need for extending the present accommodation.

THE ORIGINAL PLAN.

Mr. S.K. Patil, rising on a point of information told the Committee that there were only 30 to 35 thousand rupees with the Trustees, which was meant only for construction and could not be used for any other work. He also informed the Committee that the original plan was to build a two-storeyed building and the fund was there mainly for that purpose.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas supported the resolution.

The Chairman put the resolution to vote, which was carried by a majority.

FOR CONGRESS HOUSE REPAIRS.

A second resolution requesting the Property-Holders of the Congress House to place at the disposal of the B.P.C.C. Rs. 7,000 for the above purpose was also passed.

Two other resolutions moved by Mr. Abid Ali, one appointing Messrs. Dalal and Shah and Messrs. Nanubhai and Co., as Honorary Auditors of the Congress Reception Committee Accounts and another authorising the Estate Committee Secretary to carry on the repairs of the Congress House and the adjoining buildings at a cost not exceeding Rs. 6,000, were also passed.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dispersed.

RECOGNITION OF MATRIC EXAM.

CALCUTTA, July 30

The Committee including the Vice Chancellor-designate, appointed sometime ago to consider the question of equivalence of Matriculation Examination of an Indian University or a corresponding examination of the Secondary Board to Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University have submitted their report recommending that the Syndicate should recognise hte Matriculation examination of a recognised University or a corresponding examination of the Secondary Board in India as equivalent to its Matriculation Examination, subject to condition similar to recognition is extended to this University by other Universities.—United Press.

Indian Science Congress

CALCUTTA, July 30

The "United Press" understands that the 22nd session of Indian Science Congress will be held in Calcutta from January 2 to January 8, 1935.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Will They Do It?

The Australian Cricket Team's tour in England is nearing completion. Within a fortnight, the Fifth and the fateful Test Match will be played and after that they will not remain in England long. It was suggested in these columns a few days ago that the local Cricket Clubs should not lose time in moving in the matter of getting the officials of the Board of Cricket Control in India to write to the proper authorities so that the Australian Team could halt for a week in Bombay on their way home and play an exhibition match against an All-India Team. So far nobody seems to have moved in the matter, though everyone is anxiously discussing the question. Will not either Mr. L. R. Tairsee or Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee take up the matter and carry on an agitation towards getting the Australian Team to Bombay? One feels that if one of these gentlemen from Bombay took up the question, it would not be long before we heard of the invitation having been sent to the Captain of the Australian Team and the authorities in Australia, requesting them to break their journey in Bombay for a week.

Soya Beans

Is meat diet better than vegetable diet? There is a controversy going on for some time past in this paper. It will be, however, interesting to note that Soya Bean which is a cereal, is claimed to be as strengthening as any kind of diet. In one ounce of Soya Bean, it is stated there are 9.6 grms. of proteins, 4.9 grms. of fat and 9.5 grms. of carbohydrates. It also contains three Vitamins A. B. and D. and its proteins have a relatively high biological value. In fact, from the studies of the properties of the Soya Bean, it is expected to be a cheap and valuable substitute for meat, milk and egg and cod liver oil. The Baroda Government have appointed a special officer to popularise the use of Soya Bean. He has issued a booklet showing 400 different ways in which it could be prepared.

WORKING COMMITTEE AND SOCIALISTS

(Continued from page 1.)

Civil Resistance Struggle, no competition is permissible on Congress platforms and in Congress exhibitions between mill-made cloth and hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi.

ONLY HAND-SPUN AND HAND-WOVEN.

"Congressmen are expected to use and encourage only hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi to the exclusion of any other cloth.

In regard to articles other than cloth, the Working Committee adopts the following for guidance of all Congress organisations:—

FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRY.

"The Working Committee is of opinion that the activities of the Congress organisations relating to Swadeshi be restricted to useful articles manufactured in India through cottage and other small industries which need popular education for their support and which accept the guidance of Congress organisations for regulating prices, wages and welfare of labour under their control. The formulae must not be interpreted to mean any modification of unbroken policy of the Congress to promote the Swadeshi spirit in the country and encourage personal use of only Swadeshi articles. They are in recognition of the fact that large organised industries which can or do command State aid are in no need of services of the Congress organisations or any Congress support on their behalf.

BREACH OF DISCIPLINE.

"The Working Committee is of the opinion that the Congressmen whether they believe in the Congress programme and policies or not, are expected to become office-bearers and members of the Executive and are in honour bound to carry them out, and the office-bearers and members of the Executive who propagandise or act against the Congress Programme and policies in accordance with the rules passed by the A.I.C.C on May 24, 1929 under Act XXXI of the Constitution are clearly guilty of breach of discipline and are liable for disciplinary action.

ELECTION METHODS.

"The Working Committee note with deep regret the practices that have crept into Congress election methods which are reprehensible and even calculated to invalidate the elections. Such as for instances, some parties are making members by paying their fees with the only object of securing votes whereas the object of enrolling members is to keep them in touch with and interest them in the Congress programme and take from them such national service as they may be capable of doing. The practice also has grown up in some places, i. e., candidates are buying for the occasion sufficient Khaddar cloth to be voters temporarily for the purpose of complying with clause No. 7 (IV A) of the constitution whereas it is actually required that voters should be habitual wearers of Khaddar.

ILLEGAL PRACTICES.

The Working Committee has no doubt that these practices are illegal and defeats the very end, which the Khaddar clause has introduced.

"The election board's presiding autorities invalidate votes of those who manifestly are not habitual wearers of Khaddar. The Working Committee Members are staying with a view to have a conference with Pandit Malaviyaji tomorrow at the Vidyapith."—United Press.

PATHAN'S THREAT OF SATYAGRAHA

Stretches Himself Before Congress President's Car

CONGRESS CAMP,
BENARES, July 30.

A Frontier Pathan claiming to be a Congressman and having undergone imprisonment several times in connection with Civil Disobedience and other privations is now in the compound of Kashi Vidyapith threatening to offer Satyagraha if Congress leaders do not look into his grievances and provide him with some means of livelihood.

Since two days he has been trying his utmost, threats of making himself a martyr, to get darshan of Gandhiji in order to explain matters personally but so far his attempts have been unsuccessful.

To-day when the Congress President with a friend was going out in a car the Pathan approach the car and asked for relief and finding no relief forthcoming stretched himself in front of the car and prevented the car from proceeding.

The Congress President got out of the car and walked a short distance.—A. P.

NEW HOME MEMBER ARRIVES IN SIMLA

SIMLA, July 30.

Sir Henry Craik, the new Home Member, arrived in Simla to-day and was met at the railway station by Mr. Hallett, Home Secretary, Mr. John, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Captain Edwards, Private Secretary to the Governor of the Punjab, and few members of the Assembly and Punjab Council.

Sir Henry takes his seat in the Assembly to-morrow.—A. P.

STEEL BILL SELECT COMMITTEE

SIMLA, July 30.

From lobby talks, it appears that the Steel and Iron Import Duties Bill, which will be discussed tomorrow on the motion to refer it to a Select Committee will be very contentious. Different parties held meetings to-day to consider as to whom to send to the Select Committee for fighting against the principle of Imperial Preference embodied in the Bill.

Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. H. P. Mody, and Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar will represent the Independent Party on the Select Committee while the Democratic Party of Mr. K. C Neogy will be represented by Mr. B. Das and Mr. Satish Sen.—United Press.

NIPPING GROWTH OF INDIAN INDUSTRY

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The Committee of Indian Chamber of Commerce has wired to the Finance Department to the Government of India expressing its dissatisfaction at the treatment to the Indian Steel Industry under the New Tariff Bill.

The Government of India's proposals by reducing heavily and in some cases doing away with duties on British Steel and imposing excise duty on Indian Steel products seem calculated to stop the growth of Indian Industry with a view to fostering British trade.—United Press.

Four Per Cent Loan To Be Repaid On Aug. 16

Interest Will Not Accrue On And From This Date Says Government Communique

CALCUTTA July 29.

The following communique has been issued:—

It is notified for general information that the whole of the outstanding balance of the 4 per cent. Loan, of 1934-37, will be repaid at part on the 16th August, 1934, with all interest due up-to-date, in terms of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No F. 3 (8) F-34, dated the 15th May, 1934. Interest will not accrue on the loan from and after 16th August, 1934.

PAYMENT OF LOAN

In connection with the payment of the discharge value of the loan, the following procedure will be followed:—

1. To facilitate the discharge of the loan on the due date of payment, the Public Debt Offices and the treasuries will receive the securities from the holders on nd from Wednesday, the 8th August, 1934.

2. The securities pertaining to the loan should be presented for payment duly receipted for discharge. The discharge receipt should be given, on the back of the security itself, by the holder, or by his duly constituted attorney, or, if such holder be dead, by his legal representative in the form indicated below:—

"Received the principal due on the Stock Certificate or the Promissory Note," as the case may be.

3. The securities should be presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, or at any public treasury or sub-treasury where interest thereon is payable but at places where the treasury work is done by a branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the securities, if they are in the form of Stock Certificates, should be presented at the branch of the bank where the interest thereon is payable and not at the treasury or sub-treasury.

SECURITY HOLDERS

4. Holders of securities residing in the mofussil may send their securities to a Public Debt Office, if they so desire and obtain payment of the amount due from any mofussil treasury or sub-treasury or from a branch of the Imperial Bank conducting Government business. On receipt of the securities concerned will issue at par Remittance Transfer Receipts on the treasury or Bank Drafts on the branch of the Imperial Bank, as the case may be, authorising payment of the amount due from such treasury or branch of the Bank.

5. In the case of holders of Stock Certificates in Indian State, where there is no civil treasury, repayment of the Stock Certificates will be made, if so desired through the Head Post Offices, if any, situated within the States.—United Press.

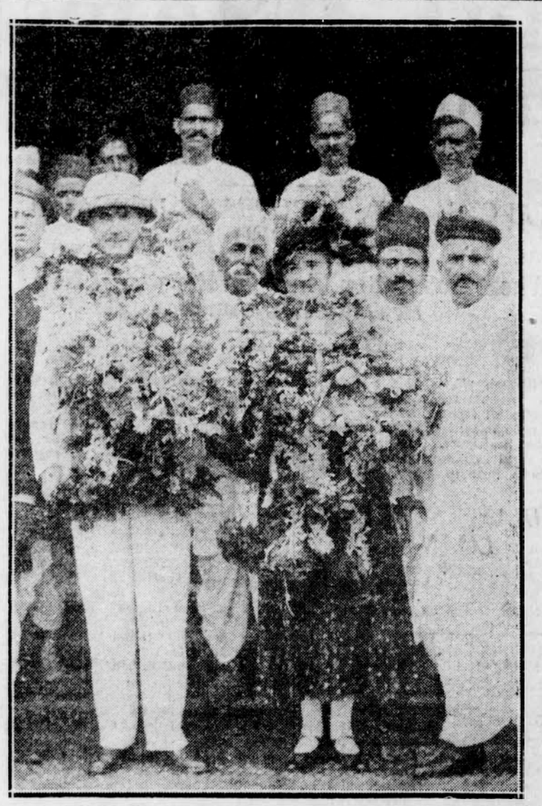
REMISSIONS IN LAND TAXES

JODHPUR, July 28.

In view of persistent fall in prices of food grains, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur has made a remission of Rs. 4-1|2 lakhs or a cut of three annas per rupee to agriculturists.

This sum will be paid by the State in three instalments of Rs. 1-1|2 lakhs each, in three years.—United Press.

A unlicensed gun and some cartridge caps are alleged to have been recovered from the possession of a resident of Lavanwalla. He has been arrested and challaned under section 19 F of the Arms Act in the court of Sardar Jaswant Singh, a Magistrate of the 1st Class, Sheikhupura.—



Sir HARRY HAIG (ex-Home Member, Government of India) and Lady Haig left for Europe on Saturday.

Bombay Legislative Council

LABOUR OFFICE FINDINGS ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

M. L. Cs Give Notice Of Resolutions For Appointment Of Committee To Report On Issues Arising From Them

MILITARY TRAINING FOR BOMBAY CITIZENS URGED

The findings of the Labour Office into the wages and unemployment in the Bombay Textile Industry and the need for appointing a Committee, to report on the issues arising therein are subjects of resolutions, given notice of by various members for the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council meeting in Poona on August 13.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale proposes to move:

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee of official and non-official members of this Council to report on the issues arising out of the report of the Departmental Inquiry held by the Labour Office into the wages and unemployment in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry."

Mr. R. R. Bakhale has given notice of moving "This Council recommends to Government—

(a) to appoint immediately a committee to consider and to make recommendations on the issues arising out of the report of the Departmental Inquiry held by the Labour Office into the wages and unemployment in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry and the scheme for the payment of wages recently sanctioned by the Bombay Millowners' Association; and

(b) to take necessary steps to secure the enforcement of the committee's recommendations with regard to wages."

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, will move "This Council recommends to Government to appoint immediately a committee to make recommendations on the issues arising out of the report of the Labour Office Enquiry into wages and unemployment in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry."

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon the condition of the working of the Textile Mills in Bombay Sholapur and Ahmedabad."

EXPANSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

Mr. R. R. Bakhale will move "This Council recommends to Government that they should take immediate steps to achieve the rapid expansion of mass education within the available financial resources by adopting the following, among other, measures:—

(a) Simplification of the curriculum of the lower primary schools, that is, of standards Infant to IV so as to confine the instruction o the three R's.

(b) Reducing the period of instruction in the lower primary schools from five years (infant and Standards I to IV) to four years (Standards I to IV).

(c) Entrusting on an average larger number of pupils than at present to the care of one teacher.

(d) Organising of the lower primary school instruction on the basis of the Shift System.

(e) Imparting of part-time instruction whereever necessary by the employment of perpatetic teachers."

RELIEF FOR KARNATAK

The following Resolution will be moved by Mr. G. S. Gangoli

"This Council recommends to Government that section 22 of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act (No. XVII of 1879) be extended to the whole of the Karnatak immediately."

"This Council recommends to Government that the land revenue in Kanara be reduced by 50 per cent."

"This Council recommends to Government that the headquarters of the district of Kanara be shifted from Karwar to Sirsi."

RESOLUTIONS BY SYED MUNAWAR

"This Council recommends to Government the desirability of exploring the possibilities of starting, in consultation with the Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, spinning and weaving factories on co-operative basis on a small scale at the centres of cotton producing districts in the Presidency."

"This Council recommends to Government to take immediate and effective steps to put a stop to gambling in "American Futures" or "Cotton Numbers" which is widely indulged in in Bombay City and some other towns in the Presidency."

Mr. B. P. Wadke has given notice of the following resolutions

"This Council recommends to Government to convey to the Government of India and through them to the Secretary of State for India that in the opinion of this Council early steps should be taken for giving military training to the people of the Bombay Presidency so as to raise a permanent unit to form a part of the Indian Army."

"This Council recommends to Government that training in Boy Scout, Girl-Guide and First-aid should be made compulsory in all the Government and Government aided secondary schools."

"This Council recommends to Government that military training in the case of male students and course in nursing in the case of lady students should be made compulsory in all the Government and Government-aided colleges."

Misfortunes Never Come Singly

YOU cannot afford to be overcome by difficulties and let things take their course. *You must Fight your Battles*—and WIN.

ENERVIN will give you *strength, energy* and *determination* to achieve your object

If you suffer from *Physical Weakness, Mental Depression, Insomnia Loss of Vitality*, etc.,

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It Must doyou Good

Obtainable at all Chemists

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TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES! ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER FORTY!

Keep your Arteries Young!

Your Blood Pressure Down!

Many people blame the extreme Indian climate for their loss of vitality, for premature ageing and for a general feeling of lassitude. Especially in men and women over forty, these conditions are aggravated by shortness of breath and a heart which "thumps" all too readily. The climate is not responsible. The frequent cause is hardening of the arteries with high blood-pressure.

Such a condition impairs your enjoyment of life and is a serious handicap to efficiency. It is one of the most common causes of premature old age.

"Phyllosan," prepared under the direction of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, restores the elasticity of the arteries and corrects the blood-pressure. Breathlessness and dizziness disappear, and all physical and vital forces are increased, irrespective of age.

Just two tablets three times a day, before meals. Take them regularly and the results will astonish and gratify you. "Phyllosan" is a pure vegetable product, free from animal fats and all deleterious chemicals—it is perfectly harmless in any dose.

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TO-DAY!

To revitalize your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves, and increase all your Physical and Vital Forces—*irrespective of age.*

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

435 Issued by Natural Chemicals, Ltd.

CONGRESS AND STATES SUBJECTS

(Continued from Page 6.)

for subjects of such independent entities as the Indian States whom he puts on the same level as Afghanistan, French India, Portuguese India and even Nepal.

As Paramountcy over Indian States is exercised by the same Government of India which governs British India, it stands to reason, that it is the duty of the Indian National Congress not to accept any federal scheme in which the right of electing Indian States representatives to either Chamber of the Federal Parliament is not conceded or secured by treaties of accession and in which the fundamental rights of citizenship do not apply to Indian States subjects. This is the least the Congress can do, and it must be ready to forego any substance of independence without the same being extended to their brethren in Indian India. It is an irony of fate that the Liberals of British India are more sympathetic towards the subjects of Indian States, than the Congress Dictator, who is otherwise so popular

A New Campaign

The Harijan campaign will come to an end very soon. Mahatmaji will go through his fast also. But then the question arises what next? I suggest that as the lot of Indian States subjects is no better than that of Harijans in most of the Indian States, and as they are quite friendless, Mahatmaji may take up a whirlwind campaign on their account visit all the Princes and persuade them and their advisers to introduce the minimum reforms laid down by Lord Irwin, and make a beginning towards the establishment of responsible government, as a qualification for their entry in the Federation. If Mahatmaji undertakes such a tour in Indian States no Prince will dare to refuse to see him, and the people will be transported with joy. The Indian States subjects have been many times described as slaves under autocratic rule, and as they are more than eight crores, their cause deserves the advocacy of the Mahatma in a greater degree than that of Harijans.

The last point that I would like to make is that a Federal Government without being endowed with the rights and duties of the Paramount Power as representative of the British Crown will be a mere sham, and the Nehru Report accepted the position that the future Government of India with full responsibility at the Centre, should also be endowed with all the rights and duties of the Paramount Power. The Indian National Congress should insist on the grant of these powers as a condition precedent to the acceptance of any scheme of Indian Federation if it really wants to do its duty towards the Indian State's subjects.

If the Indian National Congress refuses to stand by them, I would advise the Indian States subjects to seriously consider themselves good as Afghans, as Mahatmaji thinks there to be and have nothing to do with British Indian affairs and resign from the Congress organisations. Like the King of Afghanistan, the Princes also will have to prohibit their subjects from taking any part in British Indian politics. Will the Congress drive the people of Indian States to this position under the inspiration of Mahatmaji's letter to Mr. Kelkar?

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ATTRACTIVE NEW FEATURES LOW PREMIUM RATES

RESPECTABLE REPRESENTATIVES WANTED IN ALL PRINCIPAL TOWNS ON EXCELLENT TERMS.

Latest Commercial News

Further Rise Of 20 Points In N. Y. Cotton

CONTINUED TORRIDITY IN THE WESTERN BELT

Gold Unchanged But Silver Slightly Better

GRAINS, RUBBER AND LINSEED FIRM

BOMBAY, July 30

On Monday, there was very little change in cross rates.

BETTER TONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

Insufficient rains in some sections and continued torridity in the Western belt contributed to a better tone in the New York cotton market and prices advanced quickly on speculative buying.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN SILVER

London gold was unchanged but silver improved slightly.

STRONG TONE IN GRAINS

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled firm on account of unfavourable crop reports. Chicago oats and rye were also firm. The undertone was strong.

RUBBER AND LINSEED FIRM

Tin and Jute ruled steady but Rubber and Linseed were firm.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange ruled quiet but the undertone was favourable. Giltedged securities were steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

	New York, July 30
Previous closing	12.93
To-day's opening	12.98
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	13.13
Difference	+.20

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs 221
April-May	Rs 230

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

	Liverpool, July 30.
Previous closing	6.78
To-day's opening	6.83
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	6.83
Difference	+.05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 30

Insufficiency of rains in some section and continued torridity in the Western belt were important factors which contributed a better tone in the cotton market to-day. Trading in October option commenced with a gain of 5 points at 12.98. The market for a brief spell was inactive but advanced on speculative buying and steady Liverpool cables October recording 13.03. At this level there was a slight setback on profit taking and prices declined to 12.96 but again advanced with a stronger tendency to 13.08 which was fifteen points above the previous close.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.13 with a rise of 20 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 30

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.86 12.85) 13.02 12.98
December (12.98 12.98) 13.14 13.13
January (13.02 13.01) 13.18 13.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 30

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m

American July (6.87) 6.90
American October (6.78) 6.84
Egyptian July (8.34) 8.38
Egyptian October (8.43) 8.46

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 30
10-0 p.m

The New York cotton futures opened 5 points up and improved further by 5 points. Broach A-M moved between Rs. 227-8 and Rs. 228-8 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs 228-8.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 30

Local silver market opened dull at Rs. 56/9, 56/9 and 56/11 but later advanced on favourable Shanghai advices which stimulated speculative buying and prices were 57, 57 and 57/2.

There was practically no change in the Gold market and prices were steady at Rs 34/4/6, 34/4/6, and 34/5.

The Punjab Government have notified the amended rules regarding the constitution of the Lahore Municipality. According to the new rules there will be nineteen Muslim elected seats, two Sikh elected seats, and one Christian, Jew and Parsi, one European British subjects including Anglo-Indians and thirteen Hindus and others. The boundaries of the reconstituted wards are also published.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, July 30
Previous closing	5.03 7/8
To-day's opening	5.04
To-day's closing	5.03 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, July 30
Previous closing	5.03 3/4
To-day's opening	5.03 7/8
To-day's closing	5.03 11/16
Difference	—.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

	London, July 30
Previous closing	76.45
To-day's opening	76.43
To-day's closing	76.40
Difference	unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 30

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 5.03-7/8 which later slightly declined to 5.03-11/16. The franc opened at 76.43 and slightly declined to 76.40.

The closing sterling dollar cross rate was 5.03 11/16.

The closing sterling franc cross rate was 76.40.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 30

Business was small.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	20 1/8d.	20 3/16d.
Forward	20 3/16d.	20 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 30

Gold (£6-18-0 1/2) 6-18-0 1/2

BULLION

London, July 30

Influx (£51000) £1000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 1/8d.) 20 3/16d
Gold per ounce (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-18-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 30

3 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 3/4 to 13/16 p.c
4 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 30

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.74 1/4) 5.74 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.93) 37.93
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/2) 0.95
London on Milan (58.78) 58.81
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/8) 1-4 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 30

Khandesh	449 bales.
Central India	372 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	40 bales.
Berar	405 bales.
Central Provinces	415 bales.
Dhollera	330 bales
Sind-Punjab	343 bales.
Coompta-Dharwar	1,115 bales.
Western-Northerns	460 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100 bales.
Americans	1 bale.
East Africans	54 bales.
Total cotton	4,284 bales.
Wheat	6,951 cwts.
Linseed	779 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	329 cwts.
Gingellyseed	118 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,653 cwts.
Castorseeds	2,832 cwts.
Rice	9,293 cwts.
Myrabollams	457 cwts.
Gram	409 cwts.
Joowar	23 cwts.
Bajree	196 cwts.
Coal	407 tons.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 30

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 68-1/4 and December at 70-3/4 which was about 3/4 penny higher than the previous closing. Trading was active on commission houses and trade buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 30

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 99-1/4 and September at 1.01-1/2 and advanced on commission houses buying and unfavourable crop reports but later slightly declined on realising.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 30

Chicago oats opened steady with September at 45-7/8 and December at 47 and advanced in sympathy with a better sentiment in the grain market.

Chicago rye opened steady with September at 74-1/4. Though business was small the tendency was steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 30

Argentine linseed was fairly active on commission houses buying and outside demand. Prices at noon were quoted with a gain of 12 points over the previous close, September recording 14.28.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 30

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£231 3/8 buyers £231 5/8 sellers. Quiet. £231 1/4 buyers £231 3/8 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 7/8 sellers) Unquoted. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£32 1/4 to £32 1/2) £32 1/4 to £32 1/2

Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 1/4) £14 1/4 sellers.

Dundee August (£16 3/4) unquoted

Lightening August (£15 1/2) unquoted

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3

RUBBER

Spot (7) 7 1/8 paid and buyers
Oct-Dec (7 1/8) 7 5/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug (£12 1/4) £12 7/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta July-Aug (£11 15/16) £12 1/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata July-Aug (£10 1/2) £11 shippers

Rapeseed Toria July-Aug (£10 5/16) £10 15/16 sellers

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

Teas And Rubber Shares Steady

CALCUTTA, July 30

There is practically no change in jute shares after the week-end and share values remained much the same as last week. In coals only limited turnover resulted at about current levels. Teas continued to be steady. In miscellaneous section sugar and electrical issues continued in demand, while rubber shares kept fairly steady. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 89/4 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/6; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/8; 4-1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 112/10 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 110/1; 5 per cent 1939/44 108/15; 5 per cent 1945/55 117/3 small lots; 5 per cent U P bonds 1944 110/10 small lot.

Banks: Central 28/14 small lot; Imperial fully paid 1388.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram Light 51; Dehri Rohtas Light 11 small odd lot; Sara Serajgunj 93.

Cottons: Dunbar ordy 120; New Victoria ordy 1/7; New Victoria pref 4/10.

Coals: Bengal 232 small lot; Burrakur 13/3; Equitable 22 odd lot; Minto 4/8; Nazira 8/6; New Marbhoom 30/4.

Jutes: Bally pref 123/8; Budge Budge pref 139; Howrah 50/1; Hukumchand pref 111 small lot; Kamarhatty 521; Nuddea 31; Presidency 5/11.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 8/10; Bengal Chemical ordy 300 small lot cum div; Bengal Telephone ordy old issue 16/10 small lot; Bengal Iron 3/8; Burn and Co 6 per cent pref 109; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 59 small lot; Associated Hotels ordy 3; Bararee Coke 9/2; B I Corporation pref 130; British Ceylon Corporation ordy 7/4; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 110 ex div.

Rubber: Borelli 2 point 05 cts; Utan Simpan 2 point 35 cts.

Sugars: Balrampur 15/4; Bharat 7/2 small lot; Carew and Co 19/4. Dyer Meakin 86; South Behar 9/8.

Teas: Banarhat pref 135; Bishnauth 32/14 cum div; East India 14; Hasimara 43/4; Kaliti 13/4; Loobah 7/8; Naga Hills 23/4; Pussimbing pref 108.

Debentures: 4 per cent 1906/36; Calcutta Municipal debs 101/10; 6 per cent 1911/28/48; Howrah Amta Light 110.—A. P.

VERY LIMITED BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN UPHEAVAL SUBSIDED

Wheat And Cotton Firm On Reports Of New Heatwaves In America

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 30

Although effects of the European upheaval subsided and markets pursued a more normal course, business was very limited on the Stock Exchange and prices in all sections at the close were barely supported.

In Commodities, wheat was strong in sympathy with American reports of new heatwaves. Rubber early advanced owing to good Eastern advices but later eased in sympathy with New York. Cotton was higher due to renewed excessive heat in Texas.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 30

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £93.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 30
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally quiet, but the undertone was favourable. The demand slackened in Giltedgeds after initial firmness. Rubber shares were steady. Industrials in general were firm but there was only small business.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 1/4) £80 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/4) £104 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 1/4) £113 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8) dol 8
International Holding (dol 1 3/8) dol 1 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 5/8) dol 4 5/8
Musical Industries (25-0) 25-0
Pinchin Johnson (37-10 1/2) 37-6
Imperial Chemical Defd (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (100-6) 100-0
Swedish Match (6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (43-7 1/2) 44-3
University Ordinary (17-3) 18-9
Ford Motors (28-9) 28-6
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/8) £6 1/4
British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 116-10 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-0) 125-0
P and O S N Co Defd (16-0) 16-0
Distillers (87-6) 87-6
Bredrurd Dyers (12-0) 12-0
British Celonese (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 65-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (44-6) 44-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-6) 10-6
Inter Nickels (23 7/8) 23 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-6) 4-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 30
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/4) £80 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £93 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/4) £115

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/4) £106 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1934-59) (£100) £100

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/8) £108 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (42-9) 42-9
Donaro Tea (59-9) 58-9

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (31) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-9) 24-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (35-9) 56-0

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (60-0) 60-0
Burma Corporation (12-9) 12-9
Rio Tintos (16 7/8) 16 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (45-3) 46-3
Rand Mines (136-3) 136-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33-10 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Burma Oil (76-0) 76-0
Mexican Eagle (6-10 1/2) 6-10 1/2
Shell Transport (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 7/8) £19 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 30

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 26 3/4) dol 26 5/8 unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/8) unquoted
U S Steel Common (dol 34 7/8) dol 34 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 81) unquoted.

RELICS OF BUDDHA?

Allegation Of Museum Theft Denied

The chairman of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India writes:

An absurd story has been circulated in some of the local newspapers that the relics of Lord Buddha have been stolen from the Prince of Wales Museum and destroyed. No such thing has happened.

To begin with, the relics of Lord Buddha are not in this Museum and the relinquaries which contained them are safely locked up away from the public galleries in the Museum. A few minor antiquities which were removed from a show case in the public gallery by the thief were not the relics of Lord Buddha. The thief was apprehended by the Museum staff and is in the custody of the police who are investigating the case.

There is also no truth in the allegation—and the police deny the allegation—that the thief had paid "midnight visits" and "opened practically all the cupboards in the Museum."

MISAPPROPRIATION CHARGE FAILS

Youth Acquitted In Thana Sessions Court

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 30.

Accepting the jury's unanimous verdict of 'not guilty', Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge of Thana, acquitted this afternoon, Gulam Hussein Pirbhoy, a Khoja youth, who was committed to Sessions by the First Class Magistrate of Palghar on charges of misappropriation and receiving stolen property (bicycle) and for enhancing punishment in view of the accused admitting six previous convictions.

The prosecution alleged that on April 2 last, the accused was noticed by a police constable, while offering his bicycle for sale at Rs. 6. Suspicion that he had stolen property in his possession having been aroused, he was arrested and later charged.

The defence was that the accused, immediately after release from prison had got the bicycle from his father, with whom he kept it 5 years ago, before going to jail.

The jury found the accused not guilty as the ownership of the bicycle was not conclusively proved.

REFERENDUM ON RETROCESSION

Anglo-Indian Association's Move In Bangalore

BANGALORE (By Mail.)

The statement of Sir Samuel Hoare at the house of Commons reminding that the Bangalore C. & M. Station is not British India, but a part of Mysore, has given rise to a great deal of discussion in the Station, as it removes one of the principal gounds on which the antagonists of the proposed retrocession took their stand.

CIRCULAR OVER RETROCESSION.

The Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association have decided to take a kind of referendum among the members of the Association. A printed 'circular and voting paper' has been sent to all the members. This is to be filled up by each individual member and returned to the Association.

The circular refers specifically to the advice given by Col. Sir Henry Gidney to the effect that the community should not hesitate to agree to retrocession, if the safeguards promised by the Government of Mysore through Sir Mirza Ismail are secured.

Further, the circular sets out in parallel columns the advantages and disadvantages of retrocession.—United Press.

Damage To Texas Cotton Crop

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS TO CONTINUE

Long Range Weather Forecast

Messrs. M and B Stern give the following extract from their Head Office market report dated Liverpool, July 18:

"New York Cotton Exchange Service states that the indicated acreage for harvest computed by deducting the 10-year average abandonment on the 28,024,000 acres planted is 27,370,000 acres. We note that if the yield obtained equals the average of the past ten years, the outturn will be 10,211,000 bales. This is against our estimate of 9,926,000 bales.

We are now about to enter into the critical period. So far, the crop has about held its own—but without making progress—in fact, the condition remains stationary. Such a position has not been experienced for many years, and unless soaking rains arrive almost immediately, it is certain that Texas will prove a calamity.

DAMAGE TO CROP

The position to date seems to be as follows:—

North and North east Texas slow progress, younger plants beginning to suffer from lack of moisture. East Texas crop virtually at a standstill. South Texas generally poor, and doubtful whether recovery possible even with rains. Western Texas small plants, but still time for recovery with good rains. In Oklahoma the crop has held well with hot dry weather, and rains now urgently needed. The temperatures in Arkansas recorded are between 100 and 106 degrees, in Mississippi 100 to 104 degrees with similar temperatures in both Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina. Probably the Eastern half of the belt has benefitted by the recent rains followed by excessive heat, but grassy fields are reported, and must be cleared in order to allow the plant, which is sappy, to make growth.

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS

Throughout the recent rise of 1 1/2 pence per lb profit taking has been the feature of an advances. Most of the Liverpool Stock, greatly comprised of outsiders, is hedged. These hedges are carried either by the trade or speculation, and therefore the market at all times is on the "long" side irrespective of price. Generally however, on advancing markets, contracts are accumulated, and the long interest is held in few hands. At present, however, the long interest is well distributed, and we doubt whether prices would decline materially, even should the drought areas be relieved. With the small acreage under cultivation, and the crop restricted to some 10 million bales, contracts will be scarce throughout the season. It must also be remembered that outside growths are not tenderable on the contract, and the hedges already sold must eventually be bought back. This is a strong point, which will be accentuated in a rising market. Merchants will lift their hedges in order to protect themselves, knowing only too well that the value of the raw material would not advance in proportion to the advance in prices in the Arrival market.

Should present crop conditions continue for a few days more, there will be a general buying movement, and we therefore continue to advise holding purchases already made, and to increase holdings on the first news of actual damage to the growing crop."

Below we give the long range American weather forecast for August, 1934:

1st to 4th: General and severe electrical storms in the north and middle states.

5th to 8th: Great wind storms with rain and hail in the east.

9th to 12th: Very hot and oppressive, closing the Dog Days on the 11th.

13th to 16th: General storms along the Atlantic coastal plains.

17th to 20th: Danger period in the West, where terrific wind storms will prevail.

21st to 24th: Milder and pleasant.

25th to 28th: Great storms in east.

28th to 31st: Fair except for mild local showers in the middle west and violent thunder storms accompanied by very heavy rainfall in the mountain region. Precipitation normal and temperature above mean.

AJMER DOUBLE MURDER

School Boy Sentenced To Transportation

(From A Correspondent)

AJMER, July 28

Disagreeing with the opinion of three assessors and concurring with the only assessor who adjudged Trevor Pierce, the accused, to be of sane mind at the time of the double murder of two of his fellow mates, named Wilfred Loveday and Frank Collie at the Abu High School on May 18 last, the Sessions Judge took into consideration his youth, the medical evidence, and other extenuating circumstances in the case. He accordingly waived the extreme penalty and awarded the lesser sentence, that of transportation.

PROSECUTION'S STORY

The prosecution case was that the accused Pierce on the 18th May last secretly removed a double barrel gun from one of the masters' rooms and shot dead two of his school mates named Wilfred Loveday and Frank Collie.

DEFENCE VERSION

The defence contended that Pierce had committed the act, while in a fit of homicidal mania, and from the medical evidence tendered, it can be said that the accused is mentally deranged.

The accused was of a religious trend of mind and intended joining the Brotherhood. The very fact of having broken the gun after the deed was something no sane person would do. He had no motive for the crime.

WHY HE COMMITTED SUICIDE

Boy's Note Identified By Father

How a son's earning should be made subject to the will of the father and how the boy taking it to heart drank hydrochloric acid and thereby ended his life, was narrated in the Coroner's court on Monday.

Jal Framji Patel employed as a dyer in some Parsi firm showed a discount of a Rs. 3 out of his pay at the end of the month which he said he had utilised for a pair of shoes, whereupon the father reprimanded him for buying them without his knowledge.

This happened on July 6 when the son left the house and did not turn up till the 10th. Later on, the father was informed that he was lying in the G. T. Hospital where he was said to have died as a result of taking hydrochloric acid. The father was also reported to have identified the handwriting of a note left by Jal (the son) before his death.

R. J. Mistry, uncle of the deceased gave evidence in the Court that the boy had informed him of the fact that he was driven out by the father after being assaulted by him, simply because he purchased a pair of shoes out of his own earnings. He also added that he used to keep acid in his factory for dyeing purposes.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RETRIAL ORDERED

Karachi Murder Trial Sensation

(From Our Own Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 26

A new scene was enacted in the sensational case of the cold-blooded murder of the two Khoja brothers when Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan, the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, ordered the re-trial of all the six accused, three of whom had been sentenced to death and the remaining three to transportation of life.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN JUDGES

The case has dragged on for over last one and half years. During the appeal one judge upheld the above senetnces, but the other judge disagreed on the ground that the entries in the police diary of this case were withheld from the accused during the Sessions trial and hence, the accused should be retried. Owing to this disagreement between the two judges, the case went to a third judge, Mr. O'Sullivan, who in a lengthy judgment reviewed the law and held that the accused were entitled to be shown the police record.

As, however, all the present four judges of the Judicial Commissioner's Court had been connected with the case in the capacity of counsel or judges, he ordered the case to be tried by the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad Sind.

STORY OF MURDER

The accused in this case were charged with having induced both the deceased brothers, who were gunny bag dealers, to get them a profitable bargain of bags and taken them to a lonely spot in some empty stone quarries behind the jail at night and killed them.

The trace of the bodies of the deceased was available only after a week, when they were found in a mutilated and unrecognizable condition with their arms and legs eaten away.

DEMAND OF FREE DRINKS!

Alleged Bully Asked To Furnish Bail

How Balakrishna Govind believed to be a "notorious bully" formed a gang of six others in order to intimidate the toddy-shopkeepers to furnish them with free drinks was narrated before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Magistrate, Mazagaon.

According to the police the alleged bullies entered toddy shops in the Pydhoni locality and demanded free drinks and if refused even went to the extent of breaking bottles and glasses, kicking up a terrible row and assaulting the owner.

The magistrate ordered the suspect to furnish a bail of Rs. 100, as the other members of the alleged gang were not yet arrested.

RESERVE BANK AND OTTAWA KNIGHT

SIMLA, July 30.

The Associated Press is authorised to contradict as entirely without foundation a press report connecting Sir Shanmukham Chetty with the Deputy Governorship of the Reserve Bank and stating that he has made certain stipulations.—A. P.

Rain In Texas Believed Insufficient

WALL STREET OPERATORS BUYING COTTON

Texas Crop Estimate Under 2-3/4 Million Bales

OPERATORS AWAIT WEATHER DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay, July 30.

Scattered showers in Texas and Oklahoma were believed insufficient and with unfavourable Western Belt weather forecast, the New York cotton futures market was firm on Saturday on buying by Wall-Street operators which resulted in a net rise of 5 to 8 points.

SPECULATIVE SELLING.

The New York cotton futures market declined during the early part on Saturday on speculative selling on reports of scattered showers in Texas and Oklahoma. Prices opened at a decline of one point with October 12.85 and reached the low level 12.80c.

ACTIVE BUYING.

At this level there was active professional buying on unfavourable weather forecast and prices advanced 14 points from the lowest level and October option was quoted 12.94c.

STEADY CLOSE.

The market was very steady as it is now believed that rains will do no good to crop in some parts of Texas. Professional operators are awaiting week-end weather development and private crop estimates which ran from 9½ to 10 million bales. The market closed at a net rise of 5 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 13 cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.88c. per lb.

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices reacted on realising and liquidation due to easier technical position, the uncertainly regarding the actual extent of the damage by drought and favourable crop reports in sections of the Central and Eastern belts, coupled with unsettled political conditions in Europe, German mill curtailment and a disposition to even up commitments pending July-end crop figures.

Selling was however held in check by continued nervousness over the crop qualook in the Western belt where the weather continued dry and hot and by the possibility that the reecnt storm on texas Coast had harmed more than benefitted the crop there.

Trade buying continued on scaeldown limits, supplemented by covering or re-buking.

Complaints of damage in Oklahoma and Arkansas are increasing but attention is mainly focussed on Texas where it is privately reported that the crop has been very vulnerable but the opinion is expressed that most of it could be restored to normal if copious rains fall within a week.

The goods market was quiet and buyers continued hesistent pending more definite outlook with regard to the crop.—Reuter.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 6.77. There was general buying including Continental and offerings were light.

Later on there was scattered buying as the weather in America was considered unfavourable but there was persistent offerings by local traders which checked the rise. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 2 points and the market closed steady at a net rise of 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 7.07d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures were fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 points. At the close July was quoted 5.28, October 5.22 and January 5.22.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a scattered business. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 4 points with spot cotton 2 points up at 8.52. Upper futures also advanced 4 points and spot Upper cotton prices closed 7 points higher at 7.32d. per lb.

DIMINISHING DEMAND.

"In spite of continued private advices of unfavourable weather conditions in the American cotton Belt prices have not moved much higher. There is a distinct disinclination on the part of operators to enter the buying side of the market so early in the growing season. The trade, too, as was to be expected, has refused to be rushed into forward covering by present weather conditions. In fact, with regard to American cotton there are distinct signs that trade demand is rapidly diminishing."—"M. G. Commercial."

IMPROVED POLITICAL SITUATION.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Insufficiency of rainfall in the West and improvement in the European political outlook caused an advance. Private crop estimates so far range between 9 to 10 million bales with an average expectation of about 9 1|2 million and the consensus of opinion is that rains henceforward in the West will be too late to cause any material improvement in the yield.

A statistical Agency predicts a revival in stocks next month in view of the increases in purchasing power of farm income by 25 per cent. and industrial activity by 20 per cent. whilst stock prices are only 8 per cent. higher as compared with a year ago.

In view of the approaching Bureau, operators are likely to hold off and with the possibility of further profit-taking small set-backs may be seen but we think advantage should be taken of all weak spots to accumulate contracts.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (11-59 a.m.)	12.94+.08
N. Y. October Lowest (10-17 a.m.)	12.80—.06
Liverpool October Highest (10- a.m.)	6.76
Liverpool October Lowest 10-15 a.m.)	6-76

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

New York.—Scattered showers occured Northwest Texas but insufficient. However materially change situation forecast scattered showers over belt. Action market in face of unfavourable news is encouraging to bulls.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

1-00 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall Texas; scattered showers Oklahoma.

5-26 p.m.: Widely scattered showers inadequate, lower estimates, quietly firm.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Friends estimate present Texas condition 53 against 71 last month and 69 last year with rain needed most sections and too late for benefit in some. Indicated yield making allowances under estimates 2,750,000.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

New York.—Light showers drought area insufficient; continuance of rains West considered improbable; trading narrow.

Liverpool.—Considerable weak liquidation cotton recently but position still uncertain (to) warrant an opinion. Bullish Liverpool Wheat.

CONTINENTAL LIQUIDATION IN RUBBER

Commodity Markets Outlook

Messrs. M. and B. Stern hvae received the following cable:—

Cotton.—"Political outlook much improved. After recent liquidation market technically sound. As drought western belt unbroken do not look for further decline."

Wheat.—"Further bullish Canadian advices favor purchases on all declines."

Rubber.—"Continental liquidation most of the week. Dutch east Indies shipments expected bullish. Favour purchases this level."

Sugar.—"Dull and featureless".

Linseed Oil.—"Smaller continental offerings bullish long run."

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 132 at Cross Rate 5.03 7/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J/A. 217/4—Liverpool July 6.88 Rs. 82 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 227—Liverpool May 1935 6.75 Rs. 87 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 227—New York May 13.37 Rs. 66 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.03 7/8.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 27th July	2,580
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,389,641
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,467,615
Decrease	—77,974

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 28.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A.	17 1/4
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	5
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	50
Amer. Forn. 7 p.c. P.	13
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	39
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	43 1/2
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel. & Tel.	108
Western Union Telg	32 7/8
Radio Corp.	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	43
New York Central	20 7/8
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	16
Erie R. R.	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	24
Union Pacific R. R.	103
Great North Pfd.	13
National Distillers	18
Hiram Walker	23 1/4
Distillers Seagram	13
Amr. Tobacco B.	75
Dupont de Nemours	86
Canadian Pacific	12
Bethelehem Steel	27 1/2
United States Steel	35 1/4
American Smelting	33
Noranda Mines	37 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	24 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 1/4
Kennecott Copper	17 1/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
International Harvestor	25
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	18
General Motors	26 7/8
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	18 1/4
St. Oil of N. J.	41
Philips Petrol	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	22
Socony	13 7/8
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	11
Eaton Mfg.	12
Chase Bank	24
National City Bank	22 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	375
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	19
General Foods	30
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	10
Amr. Locomotive	18

Market opened higher closed dull. Anakonda 11 1/8 U. S. Steel 35, G. Motors 26 3/4. I. Nickel 24, Chase Bank 24, City Bank 22 1/2, Socony 13 5/8 Total Business 5 1/2 million. Tone firm.—

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Report

East: Generally fair with local thunder showers.

Central: Partly cloudy. Scattered showers.

West: Partly cloudy with scattered showers.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, July 28.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 mds. Bengal:—

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20, 22

Wheat Malwi Rs. 18, 20

Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 18

Gram Rs. 16, 17

Linseed bolt brown Rs. 24, 25

Lintal Rs. 16, 17

Maka Rs. 6

Jawar Rs. 10, 12

Bajara Rs. 15, 16

Moog (Green) Rs. 16, 17

Moog (Black) Rs. 10, 11

Cotton seed Rs. 10

Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 76, 86

Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 70, 75

Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. 10

Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. 11

Wheat Ata Maida per bag of 90 srs. 7/12

Wheat Chapad per bag of 90 srs. 3/4

Tea rates per lb.

Lipton 8 as to 1/12

Bharmal 8 as to 1/4

Chandara Brand 8 1'2 as to 1/12

Otur 7 as to 1/4

Shares.—

100 P. N. Bhandrai Ltd. L State Mills 30

100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 117

100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 5

100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 138

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 110

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 102

100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 80

100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 20

100 Binod Mills Ltd. 110

50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co. Ltd. 50

25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8

25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 2

25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 3

25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 24

10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 13

5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion.—

Gold bar per tolas 34/12

Silver per 100 tolas 8 as to 10 as.

LIVERPOOL COTTON OPENS FIRM

Bombay Buying

Bombay, July 30

Liverpool market opened firm at a rise of 5 points on general buying including Bombay. Rain in Texas is believed insufficient but the advance met with hedge selling against outside growths.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 30.

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened very steady at Rs. 227/8 per Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 228/4 on general buying by Bazar operators. Later on there was scattered long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 227/12. The tone of the market was firm but there was less business.

Liverpool market opened firm at a rise of 5 points on reports of unfavourable weather in America. Prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 228/8 but later on there was some long liquidation. The market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	219 0 0
Broach A/M	228 8 0
Oomra D/J	200 4 0
Bengal D/J	147 4 0

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, July 30

63 S J David Harij 169

53 Kotak and Co Nagar 182

49 Kotak and Co Chopda 190 1/2

49 Kotak and Co Maheji 190 1/2

37 Kotak and Co Chalisgaon 194 1/4

132 Oshman Suleman Nasirabad 132

57 Japan T and Co Halda 4 on

78 Japan T and Co Jalna 189

127 Viram Ladha Nimbahera 163 3/4

100 N Fatehalli Wun 210 1/2

102 Dawn Mill Khamgaon 167

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 30.

Bengal Superfine	157/59
Bengal Fine	152/54
Bengal F.G.	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	152/54
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	147
Wardha-Hinght	212/14
Nagpur Savner	214/14
Pundhurna	204/06
Yeotmal	203/05
Arvi	202/204
Ellichpur	202/203
Amraoti-Berar	197/98
Khamgaon	197/98
Mulkapur	193/95
Khandesh	190/92
Jalna/Sailu	193/95
Burwah Sanavad	202/204
Broach Fine	222/25
Punjab/American	228/33
Punjab/American mix	220/23
Cambodia	278/83
Miraj/Sangli	218/23
Compta Good	223/28
Bagalkot	198/203
Kampala	355
Busoga	353
Jinja	349
Manza	343

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	28-7-34	This year.
Khandesh	449	281,017
Central India	372	226,368
Barsi and Nagar	40	177,995
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	50,179
Berar	405	457,573
Central Provinces	415	115,086
Total Oomras	1,681	1,308,218
Dholera	330	143,900
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	...	58,961
Sind-Punjab	543	183,053
Broach	...	331,089
Coompta and Dharwar	1,115	73,017
Westerns-Northerns	460	50,711
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	100	37,243
Persian	...	1,774
American	1	26,384
Egyptian & African	54	169,888
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	4,284	2,393,925

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st, Sept. to 26th July

In full-pressed Bales.

	28-7-34	This year.
Europe	...	371,878
Japan and China	502	1,046,257
Coast Ports	45	20,639
Up-country by Rail	...	120,397
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	16,226
Total	547	1,575,397

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 30.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup-Fine	F	G	Good
M. G. Bengal—					
U. P.	...	142	138	135	130
Panjab	...	142	138	135	130
Rajputana	...	142	138	135	130
Oomra No. 3	205	202	200	196	...
C. P. No. 1	217	214	212	208	...
C. P. No. 2	210	207	205	201	...
Broach No. 2	...	226	223	221	219
Punjab-Ame	...	238	230	228	226
Surat	...	286	283	280	277
Rajpipla	...	284	281	278	275
Navsari	...	288	285	282	279

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 28.

Broach J/A. Op. 215; Highest 217; Lowest 215; Closing 216 1/4

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 225; Highest 227 1/2; Lowest 225; Closing 226.

Oomra D/J. Op. 197 1/4; Highest 198; Lowest 197 1/4; Closing 198.

Bengal D/J. Op. 145; Highest 145 1/2; Lowest 145; Closing 145 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 Rs. 29

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. Rs. 29.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 11.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 28.

Per Bushel—

July	64 1/4+3/8d.
October	67 1/8+.3/4d.
December	69 1/2+.3/4d.
May	71 3/8+.1d.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 30.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6

LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/6 Jan.-April.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 May-June
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Ready
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Mail
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July Sept.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267 1/2
Banks selling T T 265 1/2
Banks buying T T 263

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 571
Banks buying D D 581

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 7/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 99 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.04 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 30th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 30th inst.
Java/London 7.41 1/4 28th inst.
London/Paris 76.40 28th inst.
London/Belgium 21.47 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.44 1/2 28th inst
London/Italy 58.78 28th inst.
London/Berlin 13.03 28th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 28th inst.
London/New York 5.03 3/4 28th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.45 1/4 28th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-18-0 1/2 27th inst. £6-18-0 1/2 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 27th inst. 20 1/8 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 3/16 27th inst. 20 1/4 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 46.00 27th inst. 45 3/4 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c. 27th inst. 13/16 p.c. 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 p.c. 27th inst. 1 p.c. 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

CANADIAN WHEAT CRAP

Bombay, July 30

The latest Canadian private estimates indicate crop of under 270 million bushels as against an earlier expectation of 350 to 400 million bushels and an average production of over 400 million. The International Institute of Agriculture estimates that the European production will not attain 40 million metric tons as against 47 million tons last year.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 30

Linseed September	6 13 9
Linseed May	6 10 9
Wheat September	3 13 9
Wheat January	4 1 9
Wheat May	4 3 3

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 30

Java ready	13 15 3
S S Arabia	4 1 0
S S Himalaya	4 1 3
S S Nawab	4 1 0
S S Ranee	4 0 9
July shipment	4 0 9
July/Aug shipment	4 0 9
Oct/Dec shipment	4 0 6

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 30.

Following unchanged New York and Shanghai advices the local silver market opened quiet to-day. There was scattered short covering which improved prices to Rs. 56/11 after opening at Rs. 56/8. Gold market was quiet but steady with a scattered long liquidation. Small movement in foreign markets and failure of New York prices to improve on expected buying by U. S. Government induced liquidation in the local silver market.

Ready gold	34 4 9
August settlement	34 4 9
September settlement	34 5 3
Ready silver	56 10 0
August settlement	56 10 0
September settlement	56 12 0

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 28.

July	14.03+.10
August	14.16+.12
September	14.23+.10

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 28-7-34	7734000	9051000
Rectipts Yesterday 28-7-34	8000	18000
Exports to date 28-7-34	7639000	8507000
Stock at Ports 27-7-34	2473000	3107000
Stock Interior Towns 27-7-34	1153000	1217000
Stock Liverpool 27-7-34	966000	832000
Visible Supply 27-7-34	5366000	6580000
Quantity in Sight 27-7-34	12215000	14029000
Quantity out of Sight 27-7-34	13402000	14264000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 30

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26; Lowest Rs. 25/9; Closing Rs. 25/9/6

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 27; Closing Rs. 26/9

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/10; Closing Rs. 17/10

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/12; Highest Rs. 22/13; Closing Rs. 22/6

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 25/15, Highest Rs. 26/1; Closing Rs. 25/10

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Improved Demand For Mill Shares

SHORT COVERING IN STEEL DFD. AND SECOND P. FIRM

The local Share Bazar was steady to-day, with an improved buying for cotton mill shares following rise in cotton prices. Cement shares were fairly steady with a scattered demand. Hydro-Electric shares were steady on buying in anticipation of dividends, Tata Steel shares opened steady and prices declined on nervous long liquidation but at the decline there was impressive short covering which checked the decline and prices rallied towards the close. Tata Steel Dfd. shares after declining to Rs. 265|- improved to Rs. 272|- while Ordinary shares after reaching low level at Rs. 69|12 rallied to Rs. 70|12. There was persistent enquiry for Tata Steel Second Preference shares which reached a new high level of Rs. 150|- to-day. The undertone of the market is healthy. It is said that professional operators are unloading speculative holdings in steel shares, but the offerings are also readily absorbed. Both long liquidation and short covering are leaving the price level stable and the market will be guided in the near future on the devclopments of the Steel Protection Bill.

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
100 Ahm. Advance	275	0
500 Bom. Cotton	78	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	733	2
250 Bradbury	101	4
100 Century	260	10
100 Central India	218	12
100 Colaba	96	4
100 Coorla	96	4
100 Crescent	7	4
200 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	325	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	82	8
250 Currim	5	0
100 Gokak	140	0
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	116	4
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	2
100 Kohinoor	145	0
250 Laxmi	702	8
100 Madhowji	10	4
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji 2	1300	0
250 Model	56	8
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	132	8
100 Osmanshahi	62	0
100 Phoenix	275	0
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	2825	0
50 Simplex	75	0
100 Swadeshi	168	12
100 Swan	40	0
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	758	12
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	99	0
25-50 Central	29	5
500 Imp. F. Paid	1412	8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	350	0
50-100 India	110	0
5 Union	4	13
CEMENTS.		
100 Bundi	31	10
70 Gwalior	92	0
250 Indian	393	2
10 Katni Def.	1275	0
100 Katni Ord.	338	2
75 Okha	170	0
10 Punjab	20	11
100 Shahabad	347	8
70 United	87	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	10
15-75 New India	34	6
200 Oriental	3750	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	2
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	152	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1462	8
10 Ajmer	8	8
50 Bom. Tram	145	5
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 30.

Bombay Dyeing 730, 28, 32, 730
Century 253, 56, 58, 260
Central India 214, 213, 216
Kohinoor 142, 144, 145
New Great 129, 130
Simplex 74, 75, 76
Swadeshi 163, 65, 167
Bundi 21/8, 31/10
Indian Cement 391, 394, 397
Tata Steel Dfd. 271, 265, 270, 273
Tata Steel Ordi 70/8, 70/2, 69/14, 70/12
Bombay Steam 300/10
Bombay Burma 444, 443, 445
Tata Hydro 144/11
Andhra 1455, 1457, 1490
Tram 145/5

10 Broach	12 0
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	144 11
1000 Tata Power	1006 14
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100 Amr. Patty	122 0
100 C. Province	90 5
100 Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100 Gujrat	72 0
100 Mandra Bhon	91 0
100 Pachora Jamner	84 0
100 Sara Sirajgung	89 0
500 Tapty Valley	767 8
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	18 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	273 2
75 Tata Steel Ord.	70 14
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	178 12
50 Belapur Sugar	215 10
250 Bom. Steam	300 0
125 Bom. Burma	443 12
50 Bom. Burma Conty	147 8
8sh. B B Petrol	3 0
50 Bom. Telephone	94 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	133 12
100 Ind. Radio Df.	552 8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	530 0
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	9 2
30 Tata Construction	79 4
25 Tata Oil	20 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322 8
250 Bom. Steam	290 0
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	82 0
5 p c Central India	468 12
7 p c Katni 1st	125 0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	148 12
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p c Tata Hydro	135 10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1375 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173 2
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	149 4
5½ p c Tata Mill	17 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	640 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 30.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/8/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/0/6

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent B D L 105/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 88/4
4 per cent 1934/37 100
4 per cent 1943 106/4
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 109/15
5 per cent 1935 102/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 100
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/11

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/7/6 and ruled quiet with a restricted business. The undertone was steady.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Excessive Heat In Texas

HEAVY RAINS IN EAST

Bombay, July 30.

Latest cable advices state that heavy rains have fallen in the East and Central Belts. Excessive heat continues in the West.

This advice had bullish effect on the local cotton market as rains are not needed in the East while urgent Soaking rain is needed in Texas where excessive heat continues. Under the Bankhead Act, the quota for Texas cotton crop is 32 lakhs Bales but now the crop in this district looks like below 27-1|2 lakhs. The crop is deteriorating in some parts rapidly and rains will be of no material benefit.

Liverpool cotton market was due to open unchanged but opened firm at a rise of 5 points on general buying influenced by reports of unfavourable weather in America.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 28.

PER BUSHEL—

July	0.99 3/4+.3c.
September	1.01 1/4+2 3/4c.
December	1.02 7/8+.2 3/8c.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1934

Indian Victims In Chinese Turkistan

When Mahatma Fasts

All Must Serve Hariians And Win Over Sanatanists

CONGRESS CAMP, BENARES, July 30.

The following statement has been issued by Gandhiji.

"It is to be hoped that no one would trouble to come to Wardha during the fasting week, i.e., from 7th to 14th next and during the convalescence. I would need perfect rest during these days.

The best way of showing their sympathy and sustaining me would be for every friend to do the utmost that he or she can befriend the Harijans in every way they can and win over the opponent by correct and gentle behaviour.

Those who have courageously admitted their error will do their share, not by joining the fast but by making a firm resolve not to repeat the error which has occasioned this fast."—A. P.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

King's 25th Year Of Accession Will Be A Public Holiday

SIMLA, July 30.

The following communique has been issued:—

"A pronouncement has been made in the House of Commons to-day that His Majesty the King has approved the recommendation of His Prime Minister that the 25th anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne which falls on Monday, the 6th of May, 1935, shall be recognised in a fitting manner.

The title "Silver Jubilee" with His Majesty's approval has been adopted officially for the year

It is His Majesty's desire that the celebrations should be made on a local basis and His Majesty's subjects should wherever practicable have opportunity to observe the occasion near their homes.

MAY 6 PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

The official celebrations in London will extend over a period beginning from May 6, to May 18. The Accession Day, that is May 6, will be bank and public holiday throughout the United Kingdom.—United Press.

INDIAN HOCKEY VISIT TO KABUL

Players Have To Sign Pledge About Politics

LAHORE, July 28.

It is now understood that the Indian official hockey team to Kabul, which is to play a few friendly and exhibition matches there on the occasion of the Afghan Independence Day celebrations, will leave Lahore on August 10. A few matches will be played en route at Rawalpindi and Peshawar and the team will reach Kabul on August 15.

The Independence Day celebrations commence on August 17.

The passports for members of the team are now understood to have been received. Each member of the team has been asked to take a pledge 'inter alia' that he would remain with the team from the time the journey is undertaken from India to the time when the team returns to India, and absolutely refrain from indulging in politics by word or deed.

Members of the team have started regular practice.—A.P.

It is reliably understood that Mr. P. R. Cadell the present Dewan of Junagadh State on the expiry of his leave period would join the Jodhpur State as a Councillor. Mr. Cadell is at present on leave and Mr. J. Monteath is working as the Acting Dewan of Junagadh State.

DISSENSION IN CONGRESS RANKS

Resignation Of Malaviya And Aney Regretted

LUCKNOW, July 30.

Pandit Malaviya's and Mr. Aney's resignations are deeply regretted in local Congress circles as they are regarded as extremely unfortunate, and to have come at a singularly inopportune moment. The attitude of both the leaders is considered all the more deplorable as it is feared that it might lead to further undesirable developments, and its repercussions might be more serious than at present imagined.

Mr. C. B. Gupta interviewed said that to start with dissensions might mean the Congress losing at the polls. He added:—"I hope that Pandit Malaviya and Mr Aney would not set up any rival organisation for fighting the elections. Therein alone lies our only hope of the Congress sweeping the elections."—A. P.

SIMLA WELCOMES SPLIT

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 30.

Now that fuller details of the Benares decisions have reached Simla, the Assembly circles are happy that the split has occurred between Pandit Malaviya and Mr Aney and the Congress Parliamentary Board.

Quite a dozen members are reported already to have wired to Malaviyaji to adopt them as his candidates and they promise to give a fight to the Congress.

But whereas this split has been welcomed by a dozen M. L. A.'s on a selfish ground, because they had no chance otherwise whatever for the election, the majority of Nationalist and Independent opinion has welcomed the split for another reason.

WHAT THEY BELIEVE

These people hold the view that there should be a party between Congress and the Government and that if such a party is created a large number of members would come under its banner and be saved from being driven into the Government Camp for the reason that they would be a party to the Congress programme. It is now estimated that the Congress would capture about 40 seats, and that Nationalists would number about 25 under the leadership of Malaviyaji, and that these groups cooperate in most matters and command a majority in the House.

As for the Muslim members, it is expected that about half a dozen Congress Muslims would come into Assembly on the Congress ticket, and as for the rest, the majority of present Members would lose their seats and make way for new bonds.

OUTRAGE AT THANA

Woman Murdered In Broad Daylight

THANA, July 30.

A Hindu woman was brutally murdered in broad daylight by a person believed to be a Pathan at Kol a village in Bhiwandi Taluka, on Sunday afternoon, while she was working in a mango grove.

The deceased was the wife of Bapu Jinya, Agri resident, while the suspect Pathan is the domestic servant of Raja Jiva Shet of the same village.

Two Murders In Sixty Hours

This is the second murder within the Taluka within sixty hours, the first having been committed at Baigoan village, in the early hours of Friday morning.

In this Kathodi Nagu Thakkur, was murdered in cold blood, while asleep, by some person or persons with a sharp-pointed instrument.

SHOWED WAY OUT OF BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Dr B. C. Roy has issued the following to the Press:—

The recent visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Calcutta has been regarded by many as infructuous. My opinion is that Mahatmaji's visit was very helpful because it cleared up two issues.

It was reported that everything is not right with the Congress in Bengal. It was pointed out that the mofussil districts are often led or misled by Calcutta parties which strive for mastery inside the Congress. Further, charges of dishonesty practised during the Congress elections were also freely made. Gandhiji suggested that the only way to avoid them is for each district to draw up an agreed list of their representatives. By this means, election disputes and, incidentally, dishonesty will be eliminated.

FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE

These may appear to be a simple proposition but it is a fundamental issue at the present moment. At the time of his departure, Gandhiji repeatedly expressed his keen desire to see such agreement in the matter of all elections in at least some of the districts in Bengal. He felt that only the practice of this method will relieve the Congress of most of its defects and drawbacks. I have myself approached the district workers of most of the districts of Bengal. I have found in them the keenest desire to act up to this suggestion of Gandhiji.

Let me hope that the workers, will, by adopting this method, expunge th's great National Institution of selfishness, opportunism and dishonesty whenever they are to be found inside the Congress After resolving to agree in the choice of representatives, let them continue to work concertedly in future for the country and the Congress.—A. P.

GOVT. MOVE FOR COMPENSATION

SIMLA, July 30.

In the Assembly to-day, Mr. Metcalfe informed Mr. Gayaprasad Singh that of the 450 British Indians in the Chinese Turkistan during the rebellion and disturbances there, 12 British subjects were killed, four wounded and two were missing.

The approximate value of property claimed to have been lost is Rs. 2,67,000. The present position is obscure, but the latest information indicates that there is no possibility of the Chinese Government regaining control.

His Majesty's Government have made strong representations in proper quarters and the question of claiming compensation is under consideration.—United Press.

SYMPATHETIC TOWARDS INDIA

Commercial Relations Are Improving Daily, Says Chinese Charge D'Affairs

COLOMBO, July 30.

"We are very sympathetic towards India, and I think our commercial relations with India are improving daily," said Mr. Henry Lisling, the Chinese Charge D'Affairs at Chili, in Colombo. Mr. Lisling is now on his way back to China to take up a post in the Foreign Office for International affairs.

Continuing Mr. Lisling said that they always wished to be very friendly with India because the two countries were very near to each other, and both in their days, held a pride of place among the nations of the world.

Speaking as to the possibilities of a war between China and Japan, he said that he did not think that there will take place any war at all between China and Japan in the near future. China, by no means, wanted a war. Their differences would be settled through diplomatic channels.—United Press.

BOMBS IN MAYO COLLEGE

Two Arrests Are Made And More Are Expected To Follow

AJMER, July 30.

Three English made revolvers, two bombs of the mills type, sixty rounds of ammunition and one tinful of gunpowder were discovered in an outhouse of the Mayo Chiefs College here.

Two arrests have already been made and others are expected to follow shortly.

The C.I.D. searched about half a dozen houses in the city but nothing incriminating is reported to have been discovered at any place.—A.P.

EXODUS OF COOLIES FROM MADRAS

Emigrate In Large Numbers To Straits Settlements

MADRAS, July 30.

The last few weeks have witnessed the emigration of large numbers of coolies from all over the Madras Presidency to the Straits Settlements.

A batch of 1,200 coolies left Madras this afternoon by the steamer "Erinpura" which has been specially chartered to take them to Penang and Port Swetenham. On arrival at their destination, they will be taken to various plantations.

These men had spent several years in those plantations and were sent back to this country about four years ago consequent on the slump in the rubber trade. They represent all districts and many castes.

A batch of 1,000 coolies is expected to embark for the Straits Settlements at Negapatam by the "Erinpura" on Sunday.—United Press.

CROWDS ATTACK SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER

MYMENSINGH, July 29.

Mr. Susil Datta, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mymensingh, and his party were attacked in a village in the interior by a large number of men. It is reported that when the S.D.O. reached the place the crowd attacked them.

They, however, managed to escape before injury could be inflicted. Only one of the culprits has been arrested so far.—A.P.

The Bhavnagar City Municipality has by a resolution sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the erection of houses for accommodating Harijan workers of the Municipality.

The FLAG SALUTATION and the Opening Ceremony of the new Office of the "C" Ward Distt. Congress Committee was held on Sunday morning, when Mr. S. K. Patil presided.

MAHASABHA AWAITS NOTE FROM MALAVIYA

BUT M. L. A.'s APPLY IN ADVANCE!

NEW DELHI, July 30.

The breaking away of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney is hailed jubilantly in Hindu Mahasabha circles as "a bold and courageous stand in order to vindicate honour and self-respect."

FUTURE COURSE OF ACTION

The Associated Press understands that the draft resolution has already been partly discussed by the Working Committee bearing on the situation arising out of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney's resignations from Congress and the future course of action in regard to the Assembly election.

Draft Resolution.

The draft resolution while appreciating the bold and courageous action of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney strongly deplored the attitude of the Congress in forcing veteran leaders like Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney to resort to resignation from Congress for which they had sacrificed a great deal.

A prolonged discussion ensued in the course of which several members are stated to have expressed vehement indignation against the Congress attitude.

The general opinion favoured the formation of a strong nationalist party in the Assembly on the lines of the old party led by Pandit Malaviya. The Mahasabha has already initiated negotitions with the Pandit and Mr. Aney in this regard.

Mr. Radhakumud Mukherjee one of the Vice-Presidents of the Mahasabha, while coming to Delhi in order to attend the Mahasabha meeting detrained at Benares, it is stated at the request of Pandit Malaviya.

Special Instructions.

It is understood that Mr. Mukherjee is arriving here to-morrow morning with special instructions from Pandit Malaviya which he would disclose at the meeting of the Mahasabha Working Committee which adjourned till 9 to-morow morning.

Great importance is attached to this communication from Pandit Malaviya which would indicate the course of action which Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney would take independently of Congress.

Govt. Announcement Condemned.

Earlier the Committee passed unanimously a resolution unreservedly condemning the recent Government announcement of "Fixing Communal proportion in All-India services as this is not only detrimental to the establishment of efficient and honest administration but also anti-national and is sure to perpetuate communal friction."

It was further resolved that rejection of this Government arrangement should also be made the issue at the elections to the Assembly.—A. P.

Mahasabha Decides To Contest Elections

Working Committee Appoints Sub-Committee To Do Propaganda Work

NEW DELHI, July 30.

After three days' deliberations the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha concluded its session to-day.

Professor Radhakumad Mukerjee arrived this morning and joined in the discussions. The committee resolved that the election to the Assembly would be on combined issue of rejection of Communal Award and of the White Paper and appointed a committee consisting of Bhai Parmanand, President of the Mahasabha and Dr. Moonje to advise the Working Committee after full consultation with all those parties and groups which propose to contest the elections on the combined issue of White Paper and Communal Award as to how best they can achieve co-operation with them in the elections. They are also asked to take all the steps necessary to organise elections to the Assembly.

"NATIONAL CALAMITY."

The Committee sincerely appreciated the services rendered by Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney to the cause of Indian nationalism by rejecting the White Paper and making the Communal Award the issue on which they resigned from Parliamentary Board. The meeting regarded it as a great national calamity that the Congress merely in the vain hope of securing Muslim co-operation should have persisted in supporting the Communal Award by maintaining an attitude of neutrality and gone to the length of making it impossible for such veteran and universally respected Congress leaders as Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney to remain on the Parliamentary Board.

FRONTIER NOMINATION.

In view of the fact that a Muslim from N.W.F.P. had been nominated as a member of Assembly throughout the life of the present reformed legislatures the Working Committee by the last resolution drew the attention of the Government to the injustice done to the minority community during the last fourteen years and urging the nomination of a member of the minority community in the next Assembly.

It is understood that Doctor Moonje is leaving for Benares this evening to meet Pandit Malaviya.—A. P.

GERMANS LEAVE ON ADVENTUROUS TRIP

COLOMBO, July 30.

According to news received here from Singapore two Germans—Ludwig von Hornstein and Paul Focken—and a young Singapore Malay, plan to leave Singapore next week on an adventurous voyage to Europe via Australia.

The junk which has been built for them at Tanjong Rhu, is named "O. K."—United Press.

As a protest against the attitude of the head master the orthodox Hindus of Jafrabad have called back their children from the school and have telegraphed to Mr. Kotak the Dewan of the State to intervene in the matter. The fault of the head master was that he admitted Harijan boys of the village in the village school against the wishes of orthodox Hindus.

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